FBIS DAILY REPORT

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USSR STANCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDED

PM101522 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences O. Feofanov under the rubric "From the Ideological Front": "Human Rights Are the Angle of Attack"]

[Text] Slanderous accusations against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries alleging violation of human rights are one of the main and constant avenues of bourgeois propaganda. Back in the last century, bourgeois ideologists accused Marxism of "antihumanism" and of "ignoring" the interests of the individual. A new wave of slander arose immediately after the emergence of the first socialist state. Communists were accused of the enforced "uniformization" of the individual. The slander has sometimes abated, sometimes gained strength again, but has never disappeared from the arsenal of bourgeois propaganda.

Let's turn to events of the past decade. With a special directive, U.S. President Carter promoted "the struggle for human rights" to the rank of one of the main avenues of U.S. foreign policy. The present Washington administration has gone even further -- it has proclaimed a "crusade" against socialism "for democracy and freedom," calling all anticommunists under its banners. There was nothing unexpected in that. Back in 1919 V. I. Lenin said that speculation on the theme of bourgeois freedoms is inevitable, although "any freedom is deception if it contradicts the interests of liberating labor from the oppression of capital."

Political bourgeois leaders are eagerly supported by the leaders of the right-wing social democrats, countering the real socialism of our day with obscure expatiations on some kind of "democratic," "humane," or "ethical" socialism.

The first task of socialism's ideological enemies is to present the new social system as the antithesis of democracy, as a society which "enslaves" the individual. They are counting on the masses in the capitalist countries and the developing countries which have only just selected their future path treating the ideas of socialist with fear. That should strengthen the positions of the world capitalist system.

In falsifying Marxism-Leninism bourgeois propaganda claims that Communists have never paid attention to the interests of the individual because their attention is focused not on man but on "the masses," the "classes." Characteristic on this plane is a statement by the U.S. journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, which presents "arguments" for broad anticommunist propaganda: "Official Marxism-Leninism has always portrayed freedom for all peoples as being merely the end result of history, as a question for the future, and on that basis has denied freedom for human beings alive now." Here it deliberately ignores fundamental documents, beginning with the "The Communist Manifesto," which says in particular: "In the place of the old bourgeois society with its classes and class antagonisms comes an association in which each person's free development is the condition for the free development of all."

When talk turns to real socialism, bourgeois propaganda, not in the least embarrassed at contradicting itself, somehow "rehabilitates" the theory of Marxism which "has promised people a paradise on earth" but has in practice allegedly resulted in totalitarianism. This thesis is supported particularly eagerly by the renegades and revisionists, trumpeting about how there is allegedly no real socialism in the socialist countries. Even the Soviet people's mass heroism in the battles against the fatherland's enemies is "explained" in an anti-Soviet way by their "renunciation" of individual interests while the moral-political unity of all classes and strata of Soviet society is interpreted as...the result of the suppression of the individual's rights.

However often you repeat false words, they do not change the truth of life. That is why the second task of the imperialist campaign "in defense of human rights" consists in attempts to destabilize the moral-political unity of the socialist countries' peoples, to "break up" the social soil in order to create an opposition to socialism or, as its organizers "scientifically designate this ideological subversion, "to create an infrastructure of democracy." It is indicative that it is the imperialist countries' intelligence services which engage in the implementation of this part of the "crusade."

Tirelessly inflating rumors and gossip about the "persecution of dissidents [inakomyslyashchiye]" in the socialist countries and at the same time flattering those who have taken the bait of their slanderous propaganda, the bourgeois strategists are demanding that "dissident thinkers" "inakomyslyashchiye" become "dissident operators ["inakodeystvuyushchiye"], in other words they are demanding vigorous actions against the systems existing in the socialist countries. Notable on this plane is the noisy action undertaken in late 1982 by the U.S. State Department and the portentously named "conference on questions of the communist countries' democratization" in which renegades expelled from the USSR were active participants.

It should be noted that when more sober "Sovietologists" decided to ascertain how far what was desired corresponded to reality, it transpired that according to the most "optimistic" assessment the number of "active [dissidenty]" in the USSR could be counted on the fingers of one hand. That is out of 270 million Soviet citizens! They counted them up and they shed a few tears, as they say, but they still did not abandon their hopes that "a nursery for growing a future political opposition" could be created from what in their own opinion is a tiny group of people.

In fueling the so-called "dissident question" bourgeois propaganda is also trying to resolve a number of capitalist society's internal political tasks -- above all to reconcile people to violations of human rights in the Western "democracies" themselves and to persuade them that socialism is no alternative in preserving and guaranteeing these rights and that "even if it is no worse, it is no better."

They hope thus to distract the capitalist countries' population from the struggle for their own civil rights and at the same time from the solution of other very important problems facing mankind, above all the struggle against the threat of nuclear war. Here the leaders of the bourgeois world try to appear in the eyes of the world public as champions of "human rights," as some kind of "humanists" allegedly possessing the moral right to teach other peoples and countries and interfere in their internal affairs. Here you remember the American saying "democracy begins at home." But what is there "at home?"

"At home," if we have in mind the Western countries, means millions of unemployed, homeless, and hungry, racial discrimination and lack of rights for national minorities, millions of immigrant workers with even fewer rights, the "berufsverbot," computer files on virtually all citizens, police persecution of fighters for peace and civil rights, and fiercest interception of any manifestations of dissidence [inakomysliye]. One recent "achievement" of Western civilization in the "human rights" field is the plan to create dozens of giant concentration camps in the United States in which the "defenders of human rights" plan to put away up to 200,000 "illegal" immigrants and "unreliable" Americans...

By intimidating the population with stores of "human rights violations" in the socialist countries and believing that people in bourgeois society are educated from the cradle in a spirit of individualism and private-ownership instincts, bourgeois propaganda speculatively links the freedom of the individual with "free enterprise" based on private ownership.

The abolition of private ownership is interpreted by it as an encroachment on the notorious "equal opportunities" which bourgeois democracy allegedly offers. Of course, they sedulously keep quiet here about the fact that individualism in the capitalist world essentially oppresses and deforms the individual because it teaches people to look at society as though it were a jungle while state-monopoly capitalism keeps a firm hold on the throat of the "free" individual in the economic, political, social, and spiritual spheres.

Bourgeois propaganda's false accusations against the Communists to the effect that they "do not value the individual" and "do not respect human rights" and that for them a person is not important in himself but only as a particle of the "masses" also serve to a certain extent to justify the allegation that the Communists support international terrorism and are even prepared to initiate nuclear war with no concern for the victims as long as they can establish communism everywhere.

The falsification of the situation in the human rights sphere under socialism falls within the context of the bourgeoisie's attacks on socialist democracy as a whole. Bourgeois propagandists speculate on the concepts of "freedom," "democracy," and "human rights," deliberately depriving them of their class content, presenting them to the man in the street as some kind of universal categories "applicable to all mankind" and independent of socioeconomic and political systems. Here, it is bourgeois democracy, that is, democracy based on private ownership, exploitation, and class inequality, which is presented as the "model".

Yes, these foundations of bourgeois democracy are utterly alien to socialism. Socialism has a different understanding of human rights. Not only does it understand these rights, it also guarantees and preserves them. Already three generations of Soviet people have not known what unemployment is, have not known uncertainty in the face of the future, the danger of being without a roof over their heads, or the concern about how to educate their children or pay for a sick person's treatment. Can the gentlemen who try to give us advice about human rights boast of that?

Soviet people won their rights in the greatest of revolutions and held out in the hard fighting against the interventionists and aggressors and will allow no one to encroach on those rights. Socialism also acts as the most vigorous defender of the main human right -- the right to life. The tireless, consistent struggle of the USSR and the other socialist community countries for peace and the aversion of the nuclear threat is graphic evidence of that.

GROMYKO, SHULTZ TO MEET IN VIENNA 14 MAY

LD101705 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR A.A. Gromyko and the Secretary of State of the USA George Shultz have agreed to meet in Vienna on May 14, 1985 to review matters of common interest to both sides.

GUARD WHO SHOT NICHOLSON TO BE DISCIPLINED

AU110933 Paris AFP in English 0930 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, April 11 (AFP) -- Disciplinary action will be taken against the Soviet soldier who shot dead U.S. Army Major Arthur Nicholson in East Germany last month, West German television said today. The report, which quoted East European diplomatic sources in Bonn, said an investigation had been opened to determine if the Soviet sentry acted too quickly when he fired on the American.

Maj. Nicholson, 37, was shot on duty while photographing a Soviet military installation during an intelligence mission. He was part of a U.S. military liaison unit authorized to circulate in East Germany under a postwar agreement. France and Britain also maintain these so-called "Potsdam" patrols in East Germany, while the Soviet Union has three similar missions in West Germany.

West German diplomatic sources here suggested that the report about the sanctions was deliberately leaked to respond to Western objections over the incident. Washington has denounced the shooting as unjustified and is looking for an apology over the incident.

MORE ON O'NEILL-LED DELEGATION VISIT TO USSR

Received by Gorbachev

LD101747 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS-- General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev received in the Kremlin on April 10 Speaker of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress Thomas O'Neill, heading a delegation from the House of Representatives on a visit to the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Mikhail Gorbachev and Thomas O'Neill had a conversation, attended by Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet L.N. Tolkunov and members of the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress Robert Michel, Dan Rostenkowski, Silvio Conte and U.S. Ambassador to the USSR Arthur Hartman.

Welcoming the American congressmen, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed satisfaction over the fact that the authoritative delegation from the House of Representatives held an active political dialogue with their colleagues from the USSR Supreme Soviet, which both sides assess as positive. We know the role played by Congress in America's political life, he said, and we attach great importance to developing contacts along the parliamentary line as one of the elements of invigorating Soviet-American relations. The time is such now that people, shaping the policy of the two countries, should by all means converse with one another.

The world situation is disquieting, even dangerous, and a kind of ice-age is being observed in relations between the USSR and the United States (at least, this was so until the most recent time).

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet leadership sincerely wishes that Soviet-American relations should return into a normal channel. We do not think that underlying the present-day tensions in these relations is some fatal clash of national interests of both countries. On the contrary, or peoples can gain much from the development of broad and fruitful cooperation. To say nothing of the fact that they are united by the dominating common interest in ensuring security, preserving the very life of our peoples. [punctuation as received] The difference in the social systems, in the ideology of our countries is no cause for curtailing relations, much less for kindling hatred.

Practical experience has shown that Soviet-American mutually beneficial cooperation is quite possible. A number of fundamental documents signed by both sides in 1972 and 1973 laid the groundwork for fruitful cooperation in various fields. This also contributed to spreading detente in international relations as a whole, and to the success of the European conference in Helsinki, in particular. In 1972, the leaders of the USSR and the USA put their signatures under a document saying that peaceful coexistence between our two countries is the sole sensible alternative in this nuclear age.

This concerns, of course, also the recognition of the right of every people to arrange its life as it sees fit, without interference in its internal affairs, without a attempts to shape other countries according to one's own fashion, to impose one's will on other peoples.

A genuine improvement of relations between the USSR and the USA, Mikhail Gorbachev stressed, requires political will on the part of the leaders of these countries. From the Soviet side such a will exists. If it is displayed by the American side as well then many concrete questions now separating our countries gradually will begin to find their solution.

Mikhail Gorbachev dwelt in detail on questions of ensuring the security of the peoples of both countries, preventing nuclear war and, in particular, on the Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The Soviet Union, he said, agreed to the new talks with the United States, being guided by the sense of profound responsibility to its people, to other peoples for the cause of peace on earth. We are satisfied with the U.S. acceptance of our proposal for the talks. We agreed to them in order to conduct them honestly and seriously, seeking to agree on tangible real results, on very large reductions of strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range weapons. But it is possible to attain these objectives only if the American side gives up its provocative designs of transferring the arms race into outer space, where it wants to secure the possibility of making a first nuclear strike with inpunity under the cover of "defensive" weapons. That is why the solution of the issues of ending the race of nuclear armaments on earth and preventing it in outer space is a single problem that must be resolved in its entirety, as agreed upon by the Soviet Union and the United States in January this year.

It is hard to understand how one can tally the statements by the USA on the intention to reach agreement on a cut in nuclear weapons with the feverish every-day activities for the buildup of these weapons, Mikhail Gorbachev said. The claims made by the United States Administration and propaganda as regards some superiority of the USSR in various types of nuclear weapons are a utter distortion of the facts.

Mikhail Gorbachev cited concrete facts and figures to show the guests that, in real fact, there is a parity, a rough parity between the Soviet Union and the NATO countries in all of these weapons. That is precisely why, wishing to meet the hopes of the peoples, [to] reach already now the first specific results at the talks in Geneva and ensure for them a further successful course, the USSR proposed the most natural and sensible thing: In the first place put an end to a further buildup of the nuclear arsenals on earth, end preparations for the creation of weapons for deployment in outer space, and on this basis, under the conditions of mutual trust thus strengthened, immediately go over to preparing agreements on a cut in the accumulated weapons stocks. In order to prove its sincerity and goodwill even more convincingly, the USSR has declared that it unilaterally terminates up to November this year a further development of its medium-range missiles and suspends the implementation of other counter-measures in Europe.

It might seem that given this intention to reach agreement one could be expected to clutch at these proposals and actions by the USSR, which have been evaluated the world over as an important and constructive goodwill gesture. Yet, the U.S. Administration displayed absolutely incomprehensible haste and right away declared its negative attitude, described our actions as "propaganda". How can one, under these conditions, not feel doubt about the sincerity of the intentions of the USA at the Geneva talks?

The Soviet Union sincerely strives for the attainment of concrete accords in Geneva and wants Soviet-American relations to be returned to the channel of normal mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual respect, Mikhail Gorbachev said. He asked the congressmen to convey this to the Congress and Administration of the United States.

Speaker O'Neill and the other American congressmen declared for an improvement of relations between the United States and the USSR and for the successful course of the talks in Geneva. They expressed their big satisfaction with the conversation, describing it as frank and useful.

Leaves Moscow for Leningrad

LD101842 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- A delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives led by Speaker of the House of Representatives Thomas O'Neill has left Moscow for Leningrad today.

In the airport the guests were seen off by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and other officials.

Welcomed to Leningrad

LD101848 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Leningrad April 10 TASS -- The delegation from the House of Representatives of U.S. Congress, headed by the House Speaker, Thomas O'Neill, continued the programme of its official visit in Leningrad. The guests arrived in this large administrative, cultural and industrial centre of the country's north-west from Moscow today.

At Pulkovo Airport, the state flags of the United States, the Soviet Union and the Russian Federation were hoisted.

The parliamentarians were welcomed by Vladimir Rhodyrev, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Leningrad City Soviet of People's Deputies, by deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Russian Federation, of the City Soviet of People's Deputies. The welcoming party included the U.S. consul-general in Leningrad.

PRAVDA Carries 8 Apr Meeting

PM101118 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A conversation with the delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives took place at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium 8 April.

Taking part in the conversation were: On the American side -- T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives (head of delegation), and Representatives R. Michel, D. Rostenkowski, S. Conte, D. Latta, J. McDade, C. Rangel, J. Murtha, G. Miller, M. Russo, N. Sisisky, and F. Guarini; on the Soviet side -- L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies G.A. Arbatov, G.A. Zhukov, V.V. Zagladin, Yu.A. Izrael, R.I. Kosolapov, B.I. Stukalin, A.M. Subbotin, A.B. Chakovskiy, S.V. Chervonenko, and A.N. Yakovlev; V.P. Trushin, USSR first deputy minister of internal affairs; and Colonel General N.F. Chervov, chief of directorate at the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces.

An exchange of opinions took place on questions of bilateral relations and on a number of topical international problems.

The Soviet side emphasized the desire to mend [vypravleniye] relations with the United States and jointly seek ways to end the nuclear arms race and prevent the militarization of space.

The attention of congressmen was drawn to M.S. Gorbachev's conversation with the editor of the newspaper PRAVDA. It singles out the points which primarily complicate Soviet-U.S. relations and at times bring them to the brink of acute tension. The Soviet Union proposes that for the entire duration of the Geneva talks the USSR and the United States introduce a moratorium on the development [sozdaniye] -- including scientific research work -- testing, and deployment of space strike weapons and freeze their strategic offensive weapons. Simultaneously, there must be a cessation of the deployment of medium-range U.S. missiles in Europe and, correspondingly, of the buildup of our countermeasures.

The American side declared that the delegation's members have come to the Soviet Union with the desire to improve bilateral relations, which could lead toward the easing of international tension. The congressmen were asked many questions on various aspects of disarmament. They repeated the well-known arguments justifying the arms race, including the development of space strike weapons.

The Soviet side gave exhaustive answers to questions by the delegation's members. The exchange of opinions will continue.

On the same day the delegation paid a visit to the USSR Supreme Soviet. Both sides stressed the importance of parliamentary ties for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations.

During a conversation with N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, opinions were exchanged on the present state and development prospects of trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States. The U.S. parliamentarians had a conversation with V.K. Mesyats, USSR minister of agriculture.

CORRESPONDENT TOLKUNOV ON PENTAGON PAMPHLET

PM101441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Shifting the Blame"]

[Text] Washington, 3 Apr -- The Pentagon has published a new edition of the pamphlet "Soviet Military Powers," which contains slanderous claims about the supposedly growing "Soviet military threat" which allegedly proves the urgent need to "strengthen America's might," first and foremost its nuclear and space might. The authors of the work turn everything upside down in the attempt to prove that it is not the United States, but the Soviet Union, which is speeding up nuclear programs to create new missiles, submarines, and so forth, spurring on the arms race.

Of course, they did not omit to give the Allies a fright. The pamphlet describes in various ways the imaginary "Soviet threat" to Western Europe, in order to bind the U.S. NATO partners more closely to the White House's militarist policy of confrontation.

This is the fourth annual edition of the anti-Soviet fabrication, the text of which has been slightly updated; thus, a chapter has appeared exposing nothing more or less than Msocow's preparations for... "star wars." The compilers of the pamphlet themselves extol in every way the Reagan "star wars" program, declaring that in the early nineties the Pentagon will be able to commence the creation and production of experimental models and start testing the components of a large-scale ABM defense system with space-based elements. They thereby unwittingly expose the falsity of Washington's reassuring assurances to the effect that the "star wars" program is of a purely "research" nature.

It has become traditional in Washington for such shady articles to appear precisely as the administration is beginning to push the new Pentagon budget through Congress. In the next fiscal year it will reach the record sum of $323 billion.

The U.S. Administration can find no better way to justify its militarist preparations than to try to prove that such "trump cards" are necessary for...the successful conduct of the Geneva talks and the establishment of a "firm" U.S. stance there. Some people in Washington would obviously like to poison the atmosphere at the talks and make it more difficult for them to achieve mutually acceptable and effective agreements in the arms limitation sphere, and in particular to adopt effective measures to prevent the militarization of outer space.

The latest Pentagon falsification, going all out to describe the "Soviet military threat," "Moscow's aggression," and the "impossibility of trusting the Russians," serves another unseemly goal too -- that of preparing public opinion for the possible dragging out of the Geneva talks. It is no accident that in a recent speech the White House incumbent himself stated that it is possible that no agreement at all will be reached with the Soviet Union in the next 4 years.

FULBRIGHT SUPPORTS ARMS MORATORIUM, AGAINST SDI

LD101031 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The Soviet Union's decision to introduce moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspend realisation of other reply measures in Europe is a positive step which might be of great significance for curbing the arms race, said William Fulbright, a prominent U.S. politician and public figure, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Instead of turning down that initiative of the Soviet Union, he said in an interview to the TASS correspondent, the Reagan administration should most thoroughly study it. It is necessary to welcome any constructive step aimed at reducing tension in the world and reciprocate it. Unfortunately the presentday American Government groundlessly accuses the Soviet Union of unwillingness to lead things to curtailing the arms race, whereas the White House itself prevents that in every way, stressed William Fulbright.

The former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee highly appreciated the Soviet Union's proposal that the USSR and the USA should introduce for the whole period of negotiations in Geneva a moratorium on creation, including scientific research work, testing and deployment of strike space armaments. William Fulbright said he was firmly against the administration's programme of creating an anti-missile defence system with space-based elements, which can only whip up the build-up of armaments and give an impetus to militarisation of outer space. The United States, said William Fulbright, should concentrate efforts not on creating space weapons but on carrying out jointly with the USSR programmes of peaceful uses of outer space, that would greatly benefit mankind.

TURNER LABELS SOME ACTS IN NICARAGUAN 'TERRORISM'

LD101253 Moscow TASS in English 1103 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- By TASS commentator Valeriy Kostylev: Addressing newsmen in Managua, where he is now staying with a group of visiting U.S. congressmen, former CIA director Stansfield Turner admitted that some actions of the U.S.-backed "contras" in Nicaragua could be described as terrorism. He cited as an example of such actions staged by CIA-funded counter-revolutionary bands the mining of Nicaraguan ports last year. "Such actions", Stansfield Turner said, "are only justified when national security is in danger and I don't believe that Nicaragua is a threat to the national security of the United States."

This is a very candid admission, especially considering the fact that only a few years ago Stansfield Turner headed that very agency with now helps "contras" to fight the freedom-loving people of Nicaragua. At the same time Turner shyly mentioned only the mining of Nicaraguan ports, "forgetting" that counter-revolutionaries were daily killing innocent children, women and old folks, burning down settlements and blowing up civilian installations in that country.

At the present time Washington is engaged in preparations for large-scale military action against the Nicaraguan revolution, requesting additional funds for the up-keep of bandit formations. All this indicates, that the White House continues to gamble on military force as the main instrument of its policy in the region.

POLITICIANS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S NICARAGUAN PLAN

PM101029 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA "Press Service" report: "'New' Options"]

[Text] The campaign mounted by representatives of the administration to bring pressure to bear on Congress is continuing in the United States.

It is aimed at using President Reagan's ultimatum to the Nicaraguan Government as a basis for forcing Congress to unfreeze the funds designed to finance the terrorist activity of the "contras." However, the appeals from the champions of the "contras" are meeting with criticism from a number of influential U.S. politicians. "As we have called the MX missile a 'peacekeeper,' by analogy you can call this plan 'peaceful' as well," Senator P. Leahy said. "I believe that this is a dirty trick to which the administration is resorting" -- that is the view of House of Representatives Speaker T. O'Neill. "The President speaks of humanitarian aid, but to whom? To those who kill people and destroy villages. In my opinion," the congressman emphasized, "the U.S. President will not rest until there are U.S. troops there."

This assertion sheds light on the covert subtext of the U.S. President's "peace initiatives." "Shy," R. Lugar, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, demanded, "why must we sit with folded arms and silently watch the betrayal of the interests of the revolution?" It would scarcely occur to anyone to accuse the Reagan administration of "sitting with folded arms" as far as events in Central America are concerned. Lugar needed this demagoguery to initiate an overt campaign in favor of direct U.S. intervention against Nicaragua. In addition to Lugar, J. Middendorf, the U.S. representative in the OAS Standing Council, is taking the most active part in this campaign. L. Motley, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, has expressed himself in the same spirit. Finally, R. McFarlane, the U.S. President's national security adviser, has stated that Lugar has "a lot of excellent ideas..."

McFarlane himself categorically rejects any "speculations" concerning the possibility of using the combat experience of the U.S. Marines. According to him, a few years ago the United States did indeed examine "a whole series of options" for achieving changes in Nicaragua. "We could revive them, but we have not done so recently," McFarlane said, to reassure everybody. The nuance is that "a few years ago" administration spokesmen denied that these "options" existed. Few people believed them than and there are no grounds for believing them now, either. In response to the question of whether these options might have to be 'updated" if Congress nonetheless persists in refusing to unfreeze the millions for the "contras," McFarlane merely strugged: "I have nothing to say to that."

SHULTZ ASSURES CAMBODIAN REBELS OF CONTINUED AID

LD110650 Moscow TASS in English 0551 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- The Reagan administration intends to give a boost to its interference in the affairs of People's Kampuchea.

Representatives of the Khmer reactionaries headed by Son Sann, at a meeting in the U.S. Department of State with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, received assurances, about the Reagan administration's readiness to give direct military aid to "Kampuchean rebels", as Washington calls the Kampuchean people's enemies who are conducting an overt war from the territory of Thailand against the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

As a spokesman of the State Department has said at a regular press conference, during the talks with the leaders of Khmer reactionaries on the eve of the meeting with Shultz, Paul Wolfowitz, assistant secretary of State, and Richard Armitage, U.S. assistant secretary of defence, assured them that the United States will continue to render aid to those groupings. According to the spokesman, the Khmer leaders were told that the Reagan administration is now studying the question of most effective ways to give aid in the future.

DPRK MINISTER TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF OF APRIL'

LD101644 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, deputy premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and foreign affairs minister of the DPRK, will visit the Soviet Union in the second half of April 1985 at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES F-16 DEPLOYMENT

SK110035 Moscow International Service in Korean 0930 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] NODONG SINMUN, a leading newspaper in Pyongyang, concluded that the deployment of the F-16 fighter bombers, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, in Japan and South Korea is a great threat to the peace and security of the Far East. NODONG SINMUN noted that the deployment of these planes on the U.S. Army bases in Japan and South Korea is another proof that the territories of these countries are being turned into offensive nuclear bases of the United States.

JAPAN TO SUPPLY FINANCIAL AID TO PAKISTAN

LD110713 Moscow TASS in English 0550 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Tokyo April 11 TASS -- The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has announced here that the Japanese Government has decided once again to render financial aid to the military regime of Pakistan to the tune of 1,300 million yen. This is a practical realization of the understanding reached during the talks in Tokyo between Michael Armacost, U.S. undersecretary of state, and Shinichiro Asao, Japanese deputy minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting the two sides reached a decision on a wider aid by Japan and the United States to those areas which are of strategic importance to America's security. By subsidizing Pakistan, in the territory of which the Afghan counter-revolutionaries have entrenched themselves, and military regimes in other parts of the world, Tokyo thereby violates the Japanese parliament's resolution which bans giving aid which can be used for military purposes as well as to finance states which are situated in areas of regional conflicts.

INDIA'S GANDHI COMMENTS ON USSR, U.S. RELATIONS

Seeks To Consolidate USSR Ties

LD101854 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] New Delhi April 10 TASS -- The Indian people wholeheartedly support the policy of the country aimed at a further consolidation of the ties of friendship with the USSR. This has been stated by the Prime Minister of India Rajiv Gandhi who spoke today at the lower chamber of Parliament in a discussion on foreign policy questions.

The international policy of India formulated 37 years ago has stood the test of time. The upholding of the non-aligned principles, the struggle for peace, disarmament and social justice is consistently carried on, it has brought high prestige to India in the international community of nations, and we continue to follow the chosen path without any deviations, the Indian prime minister pointed out further.

Concerned Over U.S. Policy

LD110645 Moscow TASS in English 0630 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] London April 11 TASS -- Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India has spoken highly of Soviet-Indian relations. In an interview with British television, he stated that the Soviet Union renders great assistance to India and has always extended a helping hand when his country was in need. Rajiv Gandhi stressed that Soviet-Indian relations are mutually beneficial to the two countries.

Touching upon U.S. foreign policy, the head of the Indian Government voiced deep concern over Washington's course with regard to Pakistan. He said the USA continues to supply Pakistan with armaments and blinks at the fact that work in the nuclear field is under way in that country. The prime minister emphasized that the Indian Government has available sufficient evidence that Pakistan seeks to create nuclear weapons.

GANDHI SENDS NONALIGNED MESSAGE TO IRAN, IRAQ

LD101625 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Yevgeniy (Rumatsev) commentary]

[Text] Next Yevgeniy (Rumatsev) comments on efforts by the Nonaligned Movement to promote peaceful settlement of international disputes:

There has been worldwide response to the proposal for settling the Iran-Iraq conflict put forward by India's Prime Minister, Chairman of the Nonaligned Movement Rajiv Gandhi. He sent a special message to the presidents of Iran and Iraq, saying that the conflict has serious consequences for world peace and security and that the Nonaligned Movement believes the war should be stopped.

The Nonaligned Movement has again confirmed its determination to help end the conflict. Iran and Iraq are nonaligned countries. The war between them is a serious blow on the movement's unity. It was this war that delayed the seventh conference of the Nonaligned Movement. Because of it, the venue of the next conference has not been decided to date. The conflict has split the nonaligned Arab countries and the fiercer it becomes the easier it is for imperialist forces, which have proclaimed the region an area of their vital interests, to create a pretext for interference. Two American aircraft carrier groups and naval vessels of other NATO countries are invariably present there. All this is detrimental to the cause of turning the region and the entire Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, which has been the demand of the countries of the region and the Nonaligned Movement as a whole over the past 2 decades.

India's current efforts to act as mediator between Iran and Iraq are of particular value since they are made by a country that leads the movement of nonalignment, by a country that acts on behalf of the 100 states states affiliated to this movement, with a total population of 1,500 million people. It is not accidental that the United Nations secretary general, Perez de Cuellar, has called on the Indian Government to continue its efforts after Iran and Iraq have expressed confidence in India.

CHINESE ARTILLERY BOMBARD SRV BORDER REGION

LD101627 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Hanoi April 10 TASS -- The Chinese side has subjected several border districts of Vinh Xuyen region in Ha Fuyen Province to artillery bombardment, the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports. More than 10,000 rounds were fired at Vietnamese territory only between March 30 and April 5. Heavy damage was caused to the civilian population.

DEMICHEV RECEIVES LAO DEPUTY CULTURE MINISTER

PM101031 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] On 5 April P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received Pheli Khunlaleuk, first deputy minister of culture of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. Questions of the further development of cultural ties between the USSR and the LPDR were discussed in the talks, which were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, LPDR ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks.

CAMBODIAN SUCCESSES IN BORDER OPERATIONS NOTED

BK101137 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] The Cambodian newspaper PHNOM PENH carried an article on the outcome of the military operations along the border during the past 4 months. The article notes that in 1984 the reactionary Cambodian groups suffered heavy losses and were forced to abandon a number of important positions from where they used to launch sabotage actions against the PRK. These bandits continued to make deep forays into Cambodian territory, conducting subversive and terrorist acts inside the country.

PHNOM PENH stresses that the latest development shows that all the enemy maneuvers have met with failure. Since November 1984, with the assistance of the Vietnam volunteer army, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces [KPRAF] have launched powerful attacks on the enemy. Four months later, all counterrevolutionary camps set up along the Cambodian-Thai border have been dismantled. For instance, the base of the so-called coalition government at the Cambodian-Thai-Lao border was destroyed. That base also housed the general headquarters of the enemy forces. PHNOM PENH also reveals that within the framework of this military campaign, some 1,220 enemy soldiers were killed and some 4,000 assorted guns were seized by the KPRAF, which also captured the major positions of the counterrevolutionary forces in Pursat Province in the Phnum Toch region, the Ampil camp, and the Chong Chaom camp. According to still incomplete figures, thanks to these military operations, over 10,000 bandits have been put out of action and thousands of assorted weapons, thousands of metric tons of ammunition, hundreds of metric tons of food, and a large quantity of war materiel have been seized by the KPRAF. In other words, this is the greatest victory won by the KPRAF since liberation on 7 January 1979. The civilian population has contributed to this victory by helping to dig trenches at the border and so on. Moreover, the people have helped to do away with the remnants of the bandit forces, to spread propaganda among the enemy, and to appeal to the enemy soldiers to surrender to the revolution.

In 1984, there were three times more enemy soldiers who surrendered than in 1983. In some cases, whole units of enemy soldiers rallied to the revolution. For example, three battalions of the Sereika forces surrendered to the authorities.

The successes in 1984 and 1985 are extremely significant because the schemes of the reactionary Cambodian groups have encountered serious setbacks. The enemy has lost several major bases, many soldiers, and large quantities of weapons and war materiel. This has greatly demoralized the enemy forces and has caused more serious quarrels among the ringleaders. It has also seriously degraded the prestige of the so-called loose coalition government in the international arena. However, we must not become complacent by the victory. We must further heighten our vigilance. Though they have suffered serious setbacks and are experiencing many crises, the enemy groups have not yet given up their schemes.

COMMENTARY VIEWS THATCHER'S VISIT TO MALAYSIA

BK101335 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1500 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has just concluded an official visit to Kuala Lumpur, during which she held talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed on various issues, including bilateral ties and international issues. There are signs of tension everywhere in the present state of Anglo-Malaysian relations, which is primarily the result of the imbalance in trade and economic relations between the two countries. As can be expected, these strained relations were at the top of the agenda during the talks. Margaret Thatcher tried her best to remove doubts about British capital, which in recent years have been openly expressed by Malaysia. As is known, the Malaysian Government has been closely watching several British companies operating in Malaysia, while abolishing certain privileges enjoyed earlier by British capital. This action touched off indignation among the British business circles, who in turn took a series of discriminatory steps against Malaysia in the London market.

Using various pretexts, Britain has also postponed talks on additional landing rights to London requested by the Malaysian national airline. During the high-level talks, the British side was compelled to give certain concessions to Malaysia. However, the talks also showed that the problem of imbalanced trade relations remains unresolved. Malaysia continues to demand more concessions for its commodity exports to the British market because the trade gap between the two countries today stands at $500 million. In such a situation, anxiety emerges because the total volume of British investment in Malaysia has stood at 2 billion pounds sterling.

Being dependent on foreign capital, especially British capital, Malaysia pursued a foreign policy that is influenced by such dependence. As is known, London dragged Malaysia into entering the so-called five-power defense arrangement which involves a joint defense pact with the Governments of Australia, New Zealand, and Singapore. This defense pact is to a certain extent under the influence of imperialist countries. However, Kuala Lumpur and London do not always see eye to eye. It is reported that basic differences on monetary matters persisted during Mahathir-Thatcher talks. On the Middle East conflict, the Malaysian head of state reiterated his support for the struggle of the Palestinians. Mahathir also criticized the Commonwealth and its hypocrisy and decadence. From these facts, it can be concluded that Western propaganda efforts to depict Thatcher's visit to Malaysia as very successful are far from reality.

TASS REPORTS DEATH OF ALBANIA'S ENVER HOXHA

LD111223 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Rome April 11 TASS -- Enver Hoxha, 76, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, died today after a long and grave illness, the Albanian news agency ATA has reported.

SOKOLOV VISITS WROCLAW, MILTITARY ACADEMY

LD111039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, who is in Warsaw on an official friendly visit, has visited the Kosciuszko Mechanized Troops Officers Academy. He also met the party and administrative leadership of Wroclaw Voivodship, (?and visited the) [word indistinct] (? nterprise). The Soviet defense minister was accompanied by Army General Siwicki, Polish defense minsiter, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and (?other Polish military leaders).

CPCZ DELEGATION COMPLETES USSR VISIT 5 APR

PM101003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the CPCZ, a CPCZ delegation headed by J. Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Soviet Union 1 through 5 April.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. There was an exchange of opinions on ways to improve the forms and methods of party leadership of industry and transport and on the development prospects for Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. Participating in the talks were K.S. Simonov, V.S. Frolov, and I.P. Yastrebov, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, and M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

The Czechoslovak comrades also had meetings and talks in CPSU Central Committee sections and the Leningrad and Lipetsk party obkoms and visited a number of ministries, departments, scientific establishments, and industrial and transportation enterprises.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF NETHERLANDS' VAN DEN BROEK

Meeting With Gromyko

LD101528 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Hans van den Broek, who has arrived in Moscow on a visit at the Soviet Government's invitation.

Topical international questions were discussed in a frank and businesslike spirit from the viewpoint of the need of curbing the arms race, eliminating the war danger, strengthening peace and security in Europe. Views were also exchanged on the prospects of further developing relations between the Soviet Union and Holland.

It was stressed from the Soviet side that the USSR has pursued and will pursue an active and constructive foreign policy in the name of strengthening peace and returning to detente.

This was confirmed the other day with new force by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev when he announced such a major measure as the introduction by the Soviet Union of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of its intermediate range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other reply measures in Europe. This is a serious act of good will on the part of the USSR. The reaction of the other side to it will be an indicator of true attitude to the task of scaling down the arms race and switching immediately to arms reductions.

Hans van den Broek stated that the Soviet Union's recent initiatives were received in Holland with interest. In general form he declared for the ending of the arms race and the establishment of constructive East-West relations, for a balance of forces at a lower level. At the same time he outlined the known NATO position on these questions.

Note was made from both sides of the importance of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on the set of questions of space and nuclear arms conducted with the aim of drawing up effective accords directed at preventing an arms race in outer space and stopping it on earth.

If there is no militarisation of outer space, Andrey Gromyko said, the most drastic reductions of nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range ones, will become real, so that in the long run it will be possible to scrap nuclear weapons completely and everywhere. We reject the strange logic, according to which the nuclear weapons can be liquidated only through the creation and accumulation of increasingly sophisticated types of weapons, including outer space ones.

The Dutch side showed its main interest in the issue of nuclear weapons in Europe. Explaining the stand of the Netherlands, Hans van den Broek said that a decision on the question of the deployment of American missiles on the territory of the Netherlands was to be taken in November this year. He stipulated this by certain circumstances.

Andrey Gromyko pointed out that in connection that much depends on the stand of the Netherlands in the present-day situation.

It is, certainly, for the Dutch to decide whether the cruise missiles should be deployed or not on their territory, to weigh the consequences of such a step. The deployment of American nuclear missiles in some West European countries has, as it is, worsened the situation in Europe.

Nobody's security has been strengthened by that. It is necessary to put a stop to that negative process, not to take steps that would further increase the level of nuclear confrontation that would be in conflict with the need for achieving results at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. If a sensible, well-weighed approach were displayed, that would be a responsible reaction to the signal, which has just come from Moscow.

In an exchange of views on issues concerning the Stockholm conference, it was stressed from the Soviet side that the attainment of agreements at that important international forum would contribute to a considerable improvement of the political climate in Europe, would strengthen mutual trust between states. Both sides hold that it is necessary to mark in a worthy manner the tenth anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act.

Concern was expressed over the situation in the Middle East, and Central America, and over the continuing war between Iran and Iraq. The Soviet side specially stressed the need of terminating attempts at diktat with respect to Nicaragua. Breeding grounds of tensions should be eliminated by peaceful means without interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The Soviet side stressed that importance of celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism reached in the joint effort of many states and peoples.

Both sides expressed satisfaction on the whole at the development of Soviet-Dutch relations and spoke of the mutual desire to continue expanding them in a variety of fields.

The Soviet side said that the Soviet Union would like to see in the Netherlands a serious, business-like partner, and that the less the relations between the two countries are given to all kinds of time-serving ups and downs, the easier it will be to conduct bilateral affairs.

The ministers came out in favor of continuing regular political consultations and contacts. Hans van den Broek reaffirmed in this connection the invitations for Andrey Gromyko to pay an offical visit to the Netherlands. Andrey Gromyko gave a luncheon in honor of Hans van den Broek where they exchanged toasts.

Talks continued in the second half of the day.

Press Conference

LD101649 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands Hans van den Broek stated at a press conference in Moscow today: "I have studied the proposals contained in the recent interview by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev to a PRAVDA editor. I must say that the Government of the Netherlands shares the position expressed by Mikhail Gorbachev about the need to improve East-West relations and strengthen dialogue".

The Dutch foreign minister, who arrived in the USSR on Tuesday at the Soviet Government's invitation, positively assessed his today's talks with member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko.

Hans van den Broek stressed that the conversation lasted for three hours and was useful. "Despite differences of views on separate issues the end result is that we began to understand each other better". Of the international questions that were discussed at the talks the minister singled out problems connected with the reduction of intermediate range missiles in Europe. Aspects of the implementation of the Helsinki process, the Middle East complex and some other.

The minister recalled the intention announced by the Dutch Government on June 1, 1984 to adopt in November 1985 a decision on the question of the deployment of American missiles on its country's territory. He dwelt on the latest Soviet initiatives in the field of disarmament repeating at the same time the usual arguments used by the West when assessing the alignment of forces.

Hans van den Broek dealt in detail with the theme of bilateral relations that was discussed at the talks with Andrey Gromyko. He declared for the advancement of bilateral relations in the sphere of politics, economy and culture. "Despite a possible non-coincidence of views on separate moments it is necessary to maintain the dialogue in all fields", Hans van den Broek stated.

AFP Report

AU101722 Paris AFP in English 1704 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 10 (AFP) -- Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek spent more than three hours here today with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko, but their talks apparently failed to bring the two sides closer together on missile deployment.

The Netherlands is the only Western alliance country still to decide officially on whether to deploy its share of 572 intermediate-range U.S. nuclear missiles as part of a program scheduled for completion in 1988. The Netherlands is supposed to take 48 cruise missiles under a 1979 NATO plan.

The Hague has said its decision, to be taken on November 1, will depend on how many SS-20 missiles the Soviet Union will have deployed.

Mr van den Broek told a press conference before he left the Soviet Union that he had explained the Dutch position, but he had been "somewhat disappointed" by Mr Gromyko's attitude. Nonetheless, he said, "It is preferable to agree that disagreements exist than to have misunderstandings."

The Dutch minister said the Netherlands would deploy cruise missiles if the number of SS-20s deployed by Moscow was greater than on last June 1.

It had been "extremely important" to say that his government wanted the deployment of SS-20s stopped, he said, but added, "I doubt very much if our appeal will give rise to a positive reaction in the Soviet Union".

Before leaving for Moscow yesterday, Mr van den Broek said Sunday's announcement by Soviet Leader Mikhail Gorbachev of a freeze on the deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe would not affect Dutch policy on cruise missiles. "We are against the freeze which sanctions flagrant imbalances" in missile strengths, he said.

The freeze is aimed at encouraging Washington not to deploy cruise and Pershing missiles, under the 1979 North Atlantic Treaty Organisation plan to offset a perceived Eastern Bloc arms buildup. Installation of the missiles has begun in Italy, Britain, West Germany and Belgium. The Soviet-announced moratorium expires on November 1, the same date as the Dutch Government's decision on its quota of 48 cruise missiles.

After months of hesitation, the Dutch Government last June decided not to deploy, provided the Soviet Union froze its missile numbers at 378. But the latest U.S. estimates say that 414 Soviet Euromissiles are now operational.

Mr van den Broek said no figures were put forward in his talks with Mr Gromyko.

They had also discussed the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative known as star wars, Mr van den Broek said, but he could not agree with Soviet aims of banning the research, he said. A ban "would not be verifiable, therefore not practical."

10 Apr Departure

LD101614 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- Hans van den Broek, minister of foreign affairs of the Netherlands, left Moscow today. He was staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport Hans van den Broek was seen off by Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and other officials.

PRAVDA HITS FRG POLICY, COOPERATION WITH U.S.

PM111032 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 Second Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "The Direction in Which the FRG Is Drifting"]

[Text] Official Bonn found itself facing an urgent problem in the last week of March. A directive couched in the form of an "invitation" arrived from Washington, asking it to take part in the development of the U.S. so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" [SDI], better known as the "star wars" program.

The form in which the invitation -- addressed to all the United States' NATO allies and also to Japan, Australia, and Israel -- was couched initially caused irritation in Bonn. But it was only the form, not the substance. U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger, used to moving among the military, who are not too well versed in drawing-room subtleties, obviously forgot that he was dealing with allies and not enemies and gave them 60 days to deliberate, having, it is true, reassured them that no sanctions at all would be applied against those who refused.

Nevertheless, people on the Rhine are not used to harboring grudges against their transatlantic partner's hegemonist escapades for too long. People here were happy to accept the American side's indirect apologies for the "unfortunate" formulation of the defense secretary's letter, and black limousines with police motorcycle escorts started flashing along the West German capital's streets. Washington's emissaries arrived in Bonn in the persons of General Abrahamson, in charge of the "star wars" program, State Department representatives, and other officials. They had been assigned the task of conditioning West German public opinion to ensure that -- heaven forbid! -- nothing misfires. It is, after all, well known that there are quite a few opponents of Bonn joining this military-space "pool" even within the ranks of the ruling Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union-Free Democratic Party ruling coalition, let alone the opposition -- the Social Democrats, Communists, "Greens," and participants in the entire antiwar movement.

It was not accident, people here believe, that the Americans timed the operation to impose the space weapons program on their allies to coincide with the start of the Geneva talks between the USSR and the United States, whose goal is to elaborate effective agreements also on the prevention of an arms race in space.

The unpopularity of Reagan's "star wars" plan in the FRG is no secret to anybody. Realistic-minded people are perfectly aware of the dangers contained in this program not only for the West Germans themselves but also for mankind as a whole.

This is why broad circles of the FRG population, disturbed by the row that has arisen around the SDI, the continuing arms race, and the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles on their territory, saw in the Geneva talks a real ray of hope, a hope that an accord on disarmament may be reached. Hopes have repeatedly been expressed here that progress -- if it were to be achieved in Geneva -- would undoubtedly have an impact on the overall climate of East-West mutual relations, which are definitely in need of sharp improvement.

Of course people are interested in what the FRG Government itself intends to do to help the successful outcome of the Soviet-American talks. Does it intend to play the role of a detached observer of events, expecting that the FRG would not be the loser in the event of success, or will it, without any hesitation, follow the zig-zags of the advocates of a "policy of strength" in the United States?

To put it briefly, there are many questions, all of them very important and topical, particularly in view of two diametrically opposed facts:

Fact number one. Resolutely objecting to the transformation of the talks into a kind of cover for further stepping up the arms race, the USSR has proposed the introduction of a moratorium on research into and development of any kind of space weapons, a freeze on the sides' nuclear arsenals, and a halt to the further deployment of medium-range missiles. The point at issue concerns both the new U.S. missiles in Europe and the USSR missile weapons installed within the framework of countermeasures.

Fact number two. By contrast, the United States marked the start of the Geneva talks by pushing through its legislative bodies new programs for the deployment of MX ballistic missiles with 10 warheads each and by loudly annoucing the recruitment of "volunteers" from among its allies for a team which will undertake the preparation of an unprecedented round of the arms race in space. Under these circumstances, unquestionable importance attaches to what the FRG ruling circles will opt for and what stance they will take.

Let us begin with the fact that they have ordered their mass news media to keep completely silent about the above mentioned important Soviet initiative, as if it did not exist. Nevertheless, eminent politicians from the ruling coalition, whose reading is not limited to only newspapers, would find it somewhat awkward to claim ignorance of the USSR's proposals.

But they did manage to find a way out. As I was told by V. Ruehe, deputy chairman of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union [CDU/CSU] parliamentary faction, the FRG, you see, intends to go much further; it aims at total disarmament while the Soviet proposals in question are not so "comprehensive." It is as if people in Bonn have completely forgotten the USSR's repeatedly expressed readiness for really comprehensive disarmament. Furthermore, if we were to believe my interlocutor's words, acceptance of our proposals regarding a freeze on nuclear arsenals would mean, it appears, "encouragement of Soviet superiority."

To put it briefly, we see emerging before us the former stance based on the fabricated thesis of the USSR's superiority, a thesis which the CDU/CSU bloc exploited back in 1982 to push through the Bundestag the decision on the deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles in the FRG.

On the very day Abrahamson embarked on his explanatory mission in Bonn, the Federal Government issued (what timing!) an official statement. Frankly speaking, this document, four pages of typewritten text, is so contradictory and so cleverly composed that, if your patience runs out before reading it through to the end, you might get a completely opposite impression of its orientation. While supporting the goals of the Geneva talks set out in the 8 January Soviet-American joint statement and paying lip service to the prevention of an arms race in space and the reduction and limitation of strategic weapons and medium-range nuclear missiles, the FRG Government at the same time readily shares R. Reagan's assurances regarding the supposedly defensive nature of his peace initiative. The statement claims that by undertaking the development of space weapons the United States is not, it transpires, pursuing the goal of achieving superiority.

You read this government document and you think: Has so much time passed since last November that people in Bonn have managed to forget the well-known passages in the U.S. President's election campaign speech in which he said without beating about the bush that he considers his main goal to be the achievement of U.S. "military and technological superiority" over the USSR? Or has this policy speech already been consigned to the archives?!

Many more differing claims contradicting repeated declarations that Bonn is against the militarization of space can be found in this statement. The only thing that is hitherto lacking is a direct announcement of the FRG's agreement to participate in the implementation of the U.S. program. A decision on this question has been put off for a few months.

People here ask themselves: Is this not just a matter of tactics? After all, if we were to lift the fog surrounding the formulations concerning the FRG's desire to "study" and consistently trace through the economic and technological aspects of the "Defense Initiative," if we were to read such conservative newspapers as, for example, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE or DIE WELT, we would get the impression that the FRG public is being obviously brainwashed in favor of agreement. Now, on the eve of the 40th anniversary of the rout of Hitler's reich and the liberation from fascism and war, it would simply be inappropriate to announce the intention to join in a venture that is particularly militarist and very dangerous in its consequences, no matter how it may be presented to the public.

So, who can take seriously the talk that the FRG's participation in research on "star wars" technology does not at all mean that West German scientific and industrial potential is making its contribution to the development of fundamentally new weapons. By joining the "team" engaged in the development of weapons for "star wars" the FRG will find itself at a qualitatively new level in terms of its military-political status among the NATO allies. It would catch up with Britain and France, which possess their own nuclear potential to the envy of West German rightists.

As for the West German military-industrial complex and the country's militarist and revanchist circles, they have their own ax to grind: For a long time now the ban on the production of atomic, chemical, and bacteriological weapons has been making life difficult for them, giving them an inferiority complex. By becoming accomplices in the development of space weapons they will at long last be able to "walk tall" and put their finger on the launch button of ultramodern weapons on an equal basis with their North Atlantic bloc allies. The only point is, how is this to be reconciled with solemn assurances of love for peace?

Bonn's reassuring declarations of attachment to peace, disarmament, and peoples' security have been heard on many occasions over the last few months. Nevertheless, if you actually trace the various aspects of the direction in which the FRG is now drifting, you involuntarily conclude that this direction almost totally coincides with the guidelines which the United States has set for itself in gambling on achieving military superiority and unleashing an unrestrained arms race. This applies particularly to the question of participating in the U.S. President's space initiative.

This drift by the FRG today, 4 decades after the end of the bloodiest war in human history, cannot fail to cause suspicion. It is well known that people in European countries and, naturally, in the Soviet Union are paying close attention to the fact that a nuclear-missile war potential is being established on West German soil. This is also perceived here, in the FRG, by all who have not been deafened by the roll of propaganda drumbeats or blinded by the revanchist slogans and impudent outbursts of "resettlers" and "expelees."

It can often be heard here that for various reasons the FRG is interested in the further development of political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other ties with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Newspapers write about this, and political and public figures make speeches on the very same subject.

The Soviet Union, for its part, is also interested in an expansion of ties with the Federal Republic. But it must be born in mind that determining significance for the further development of relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries will attach to the policy which the FRG will follow on issues affecting the security interests of these states. Yet this key prerequisite for the successful development of mutually advantageous ties is sometimes forgotten on the Rhine.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES FINNISH PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD091448 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "On the Finnish Parliamentary Delegation's Stay in the USSR"]

[Text] -- A Finnish parliamentary delegation led by the parliament chairman Erkki Pystynen paid an official visit to the Soviet Union from April 1 to 8, 1985, at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation was received by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, an alternate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Finnish parliamentarians had meetings and conversations with Lev Tolkunov and August Voss, chairmen of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation visited, in addition to Moscow, Uzbekistan and Estonia, and was given a warm and friendly welcome everywhere.

The members of the Finnish parliamentary delegation were familiarized with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet, its chambers and their standing commissions and with the USSR Supreme Soviet's international ties.

The Soviet parliamentarians gave a detailed account of the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in the economic, social and cultural spheres. They stressed that in accordance with the line confirmed by the extraordinary March Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee the Soviet Union will continue to devote all its efforts to solving the chief task of the present day -- averting nuclear war, preventing the militarization of space and completely destroying all nuclear weapons in the world.

In turn, the Finnish parliamentarians gave an account of the Finnish parliament's activity, its international ties and efforts aimed at easing tension in northern Europe and on the European Continent.

In the course of their conversations the sides exchanged views on Soviet-Finnish cooperation in different fields, on prospects for its development and also on outstanding problems of the present-day international situation. Both sides noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and Finland were friendly and good-neighborly.

During the 14 March Moscow meeting between CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev and Finnish President M. Koivisto emphasis was again placed on the two countries' principled course of further strengthening good-neighborliness and friendship, and of steady and forward development of Soviet-Finnish relations in the direction laid down by the 1948 Treaty of Friendship Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance for the good of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of peace and international security. The viability and historical value of the treaty were confirmed by its early extension in 1983 for the third time without any changes. In all provisions and principles it has been and remains a lasting foundation for the development of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in an important factor of peace and stability in northern Europe and in Europe as a whole. In connection with the 37th anniversary of the 1948 treaty, the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Finnish parliament have exchanged congratulations.

The Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians expressed their satisfaction with the scope and steady growth of trade and economic contacts between the USSR and Finland, which are maintained under a long-term program for the development and expansion of trade, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation to the year 1995, and also with the extensive growth of contacts in education, science and culture and contacts between public organizations of the two countries.

In discussing topical international problems, the two sides voiced worry over the growth of world tension and the widening of the arms race, particularly the race in nuclear armaments. They paid special attention to the danger of the spread of the arms race to new areas.

The Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians stressed the importance of the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons and expressed the hope that they would achieve mutually acceptable accords for putting an end to the arms race.

The Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians spoke in favor of the constant continuation of the process initiated by the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of the consistent implementation of all the principles and clauses of the Final Act, the 10th anniversary of which will be marked this year. The parliamentarians of the two countries laid special emphasis to the urgency of the practical implementation of Finland's proposal on the establishment on a nuclear weapon-free zone in the north of Europe. The Finnish side expressed satisfaction with the Soviet Union's constructive attitude to this problem and with its readiness to contribute to the creation of conditions favoring the implementation of the proposal on such a zone.

The Soviet and Finnish parliamentarians stated their desire to continue making efforts to develop relations of friendship, cooperation and good-neighbourliness and energetically to work for peace and international security. The sides spoke in favor of continued regular contacts and liaison between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Finnish parliament.

On behalf of the parliament, the Finnish parliamentary delegation invited a USSR Suprme Supreme Soviet delegation to pay an official visit Finland. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

SUPREME SOVIET ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO FINLAND

PM101006 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To his Excellency Mr Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland

On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people we cordially congratulate you, Mr President, and the friendly people of Finland on the 37th Anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

Having become a factor of long-term, principled significance, the 1948 treaty reliably guarantees the further development -- independent of changes in international policy -- of Soviet-Finnish relations along the path of friendship, mutual trust, and fruitful cooperation. This historic document constantly preserves its significance as an effective factor for peace and security in Europe.

Under the conditions of a complicated international situation the experience of Soviet-Finnish cooperation confirms particularly vividly the vitality of the policy of peaceful coexistence and the importance of consistent implementation of the CSCE Final Act.

The Soviet Union will continue to devote special attention to strengthening good-neighborliness and mutual trust with Finland. We express confidence that Soviet-Finnish relations will continue to develop steadily and progressively in the direction defined in the interests of peace and international security.

Accept, Mr President, our best wishes for further successes in your state activity, and for well-being and prosperity to the people of Finland.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

Koivisto Greetings

PM101010 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

On the 37th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded between the Soviet Union and Finland in 1948 I convey to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the entire Soviet people my greetings and best wishes in your country's development.

By resolving on a firm basis questions of the mutual security of Finland and the Soviet Union and directing relations between the two countries into the channel of friendship and good-neighborliness, the 1948 treaty has proved its historic value and lasting significance over the past years. The confidential contacts at various levels built on the foundations of the treaty and the mutually advantageous cooperation between our countries and peoples are convincing proof of the success of the policy of peaceful coexistence, concord, and cooperation. Since the treaty will remain in force for a long time yet and, thus, will ensure the development of mutual ties in the coming years and decades, we can concentrate attention on the practical implementation and development of our relations and cooperation. We in Finland will consistently continue our daily work for the further development of friendly Finnish-Soviet relations and will travel this time-tested path for the good of our peoples and in the interests of peace and mutual understanding among the peoples.

Mauno Koivisto, president of the Republic of Finland

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SITUATION IN SUDAN

Coup Shows 'Shaky' U.S. Status

LD101822 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- "The military coup in Sudan, which followed a flareup of popular indignation over Ja'far Numayri's pro-American regime, has confirmed the old paradox: The more stubborn Washington's efforts are to project itself in the Middle East, the more shaky its positions become," Dmitriy Volskiy writes in a commentary, published in the latest issue of the NEW TIMES weekly.

Why did Washington need Sudan? Surely not in order to feed its hungry whose rebellion was caused by the demands of the U.S.-controlled International Monetary Fund for reduced living standards, low as they were. In the Pentagon's view, that large country could be a strategic stronghold on the border between the Arab world and tropical Africa.

Washington does not want to reapeat there its mistakes, committed in Iran and Lebanon where it opposed Islamic "fundamentalism". So Washington has decided to bank on the regimes which are engaged in "Islamization" — Ziaul Haq's regime in Pakistan and Numayri's regime in Sudan. It seems that the appeal to the dark Middle Ages is the U.S. reserve stake in the Moslem world. In Sudan, this proved to be a failure. The country's population, a BBC correspondent reported, showed strong displeasure with the imposition of harsh Islamic laws, which sparked off the protests.

There is no doubt, the commentary says, that Washington will try and patch up its positions in Sudan. But it is equally possible that the process, which results in the flare-up there, will go on.

Transitional Council Created

LD101343 Moscow TASS in English 1203 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Khartoum April 10 TASS -- The command of the Armed Forces of Sudan, which took control over the country on April 6, announced the formation of a Transitional Military Council including 15 top-ranking officers led by 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces. The announcement said that the council's functions will be to exercise guidance over the state in the transitional period during which changes should be effected in political, economic and social fields and conditions created for general elections.

Cairo April 10 TASS -- Representatives of a number of Sudanese parties as well as other political and public organizations held a conference at the university of Khartoum, MENA news agency reported. Stress was made there at the need to determine a time frame for the transitional period and convene a national conference to find ways of solving the economic problems facing the country.

Washington April 10 TASS -- Leader of south Lebanese [as received] rebels John Garang went on record against talks with the country's new military leadership and declared an intention to carry on the struggle to make certain that autonomy be granted to south Sudan and the other demands of its population also met, UPI news agency reported.

Council's Program Outlined

LD102108 Moscow TASS in English 1846 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Kuwait April 10 TASS -- The commander-in-chief of the People's Armed Forces of Sudan A.R. Siwar al-Dhahab has set forth a program of the Transitional Military Council in an interview with the newspaper AL-WATAN AL-ARABI. The program envisages, among other things, a return to the many-party system and transfer of power to a civilian government, an immediate beginning of talks with the insurgents in the south of the country, a resolute rebuff to any attempts of interference in the internal affairs of Sudan, and the striving to maintain good relations with all the neighboring countries.

IZVESTIYA'S GEYVANDOV CITED ON PALESTINIAN FRONT

JN101610 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow -- IZVESTIYA political observer Konstantin Geyvandov has affirmed that the establishment of the Palestinian National Salvation Front is a positive step toward confronting the liquidatory Husayn-'Arafat agreement. Speaking at a meeting with the correspondents of Arab newspapers and news agencies, Geyvandov explained that the establishment of the salvation front does not violate the status quo, because this front has not presented itself as an alternative to the PLO, but has sought to unify its groups. The IZVESTIYA political observer also described the Husayn-'Arafat agreement and the Mubarak initiative as an extension of the capitulationist Camp David accords.

In conclusion, Geyvandov stressed the need to coordinate Palestinian national efforts in order to strengthen armed struggle for the sake of liberating Palestinian territories and facing the new reactionary Arab alliance.

'PALESTINIAN LEADER' CRITICIZES AMMAN ACCORD

PM110925 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 14, 7 Apr 85 p 7

[Undated interview with "Palestinian leader" Talal Naji by Nikolay Zaborin: "Resolve of Palestinian Patriots"]

[Excerpts] "We, Palestinian revolutionaries, regard our struggle as a component of the people's struggle for freedom. Any successes achieved by nations in resisting imperialism is our common victory," said Talal Naji, a well-known Palestinian leader. Below is his interview with an "MN" correspondent in Moscow.

Talal Naji is critical of the agreement made on February 11 in Amman by King Husayn of Jordan and Yasir 'Arafat declaring that it is similar to "Reagan's plan" for the Middle East, put forward by Washington in September 1982.

"The Amman agreement," he says, "circumvents the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their native land and the right to self-determination and the setting up of their own independent state. It rejects the PLO's right to be the sole legitimate spokesman for the Arab people of Palestine -- the right for which thousands upon thousands of Palestinians have given their lives. The Amman agreement provides only for a so called Palestinian formation but not for an independent state. All that contradicts the decisions taken by the Palestinian National Council and various summits held by the Arab states.

"As for an international conference for a Middle East settlement, its convening in the form suggested by the agreement would merely be a screen for separate deals made under U.S. aegis.

"The Palestinian people rejected the Amman agreement. The Palestinian problem is not an inter-Arab problem but the problem of Zionism suppressing the rights of Palestinian Arabs. It is the problem of a nation's struggle for its legitimate rights which enjoys the support of the broadest possible circles of the world public."

LIBYA PROTESTS TO UN OVER U.S. ACTIONS

LD101303 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Tripoli April 10 TASS -- The People's Bureau for Foreign Relations of Libya sent a message to the United Nations secretary general, protesting at anti-Libyan prouncements made by Washington officials. The United States, the message says, spreads fabrications about Libya, openly threatens the use of military force against it and acting jointly with reactionary quarters of the Arab region makes plans of an aggression against the Libyan people.

Criticising the anti-Libyan campaign started by the U.S. Administration, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Bureau for Foreign Relations, said that actions of the White House constituted a serious threat to peace and security the world over, including in the Mediterranean region.

The United States has repeatedly made efforts to aggravate the situation around Libya and held provocative military exercises in direct proximity to its territorial waters and boundaries. U.S. fighter-bombers based on aircraft carriers of the 6th U.S. Fleet invaded Libya's air space more than on one occasion and made reconnaissance flights in it.

The progressive Arab press notes that Washington, which is striving for undivided dominance over the strategically important region of the Middle East, is clearly displeased with the independent policies pursued by the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

PEREZ DE CUELLAR 'ENCOURAGED' BY IRAN, IRAQ TALKS

LD102217 Msocow TASS in English 2040 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] New York April 10 TASS -- As a representative of the U.N. general secretary said today, before leaving Baghdad by air upon completion of his trips to Iran and Iraq, where he held talks with the leaders of both countries on ending hostilities and settling the Iran-Iraq conflict, Javier Perez de Cuellar said that he was encouraged by the fact that both sides had declared their striving for peace and interest in a continuation of his efforts.

At the same time he said that the gap between them remained as wide as before. He also pointed out his wish to narrow that gap. My task, he pointed out, is to narrow it and build a bridge. The U.N. secretary general said that he felt neither pessimism nor optimism, but was hopeful and would continue efforts basing himself on the cooperation of the sides. In so doing, Javier Perez de Cuellar warned that he did not wish to instill excessive hopes, as in the course of the talks, at which he heard the viewpoints of the sides and exchanged views, no progress had been made.

TASS CITES IRAQI, IRANIAN BATTLE REPORTS

9 April

LD091327 Moscow TASS in English 1204 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 9 TASS -- As is reported in the communique of the high military command, Iraqi planes during yesterday flew 108 combat missions, hitting strikes on positions and concentrations of Iranian troops east of Basra. 15 infantry shelters were destroyed, a number of enemy's fire emplacements were silenced in the "east of the Tigris River" section and in the Maysan sector by fire from helicopters. Losses in manpower were also inflicted.

Nicosia April 9 TASS -- According to a report of the Iranian news agency IRNA, artillery exchanges of fire took place along the frontier line. Exchanges of fire were most intensive in the central section in the area of Gasr-e Shirin and Naft-e Shah, and also in the southern sector. The enemy sustained considerable losses in manpower and materiel.

10 April

LD101314 Moscow TASS in English 1101 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Baghdad April 10 TASS -- On Tuesday, the Iraqi Airforce raided the Iranian towns of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Gilam-e Gharb. Over the past 24 hours, planes and helicopters attacked positions and areas of concentration of Iranian Army east of the town of Basra and on the sector "east of the Tigris River", making 198 sorties, says an Iraqi high command communique. Engagement continued on the northern and central sectors of the front.

The Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi areas of Al-Kurna, Al-Shihabi and Choman.

Nicosia April 10 TASS -- Iraqi warplanes bombed the Iranian towns of Gilam-e Gharb and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, according to an IRNA report. Over the past 24 hours, enemy artillery shelled the town of Serdedj on the northern sector of the front and the town of Abadan -- on the southern.

Artillery shootouts took place in the areas of Iranian provinces of Bakhtaran and Ilam on the front's central sector.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

PM100809 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] of Socialist Ethiopia.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government cordially congratulate you, Comrade Mengistu, the WPE Central Committee, the PMAC, and the entire Ethiopian people on your national holiday -- Victory Day.

Soviet people voice their admiration for the heroism and courage of the Ethiopian people, who defended their motherland's freedom and independence and made a worthy contribution to the victory over fascism, whose 40th anniversary will soon be celebrated by freedom-loving and progressive mankind.

Even now, backed by glorious combat traditions, Ethiopian working people headed by their vanguard -- the WPE -- are selflessly opposing the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction. We wish you successes in this struggle, with which we wholly declare our solidarity.

We are certain that Soviet-Ethiopian ties will continue to develop in the interests of both our countries and in the name of strengthening world peace and the peoples' security.

We wish you, Comrade Mengistu, and the friendly Ethiopian people every success in the cause of the revolutionary restructuring of society, and happiness and prosperity.

The CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers

MURAVYEV DELEGATION RETURNS FROM MALI CONGRESS

PM100848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Visit Ends"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by Ye.F. Muravyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kuybyshev CPSU Obkom, has returned to Moscow from Bamako where it attended the Second Congress of the Mali People's Democratic Union.

FIDEL CASTRO CITED ON U.S., CENTRAL AMERICA

PM101026 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "F. Castro Interview"]

[Excerpts] Havana, 4 Apr -- PRENSA LATINA has published the text of an interview given by Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Republic's Councils of State and Ministers, to the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR. The interview focused on the problem of Latin America's foreign debt and its harmful influence on the economic, political, and social development of the continent's countries.

The Cuban leader went on to discuss the situation in Central America. He stressed that the United States is not interested in a negotiated political solution to the region's problems. Washington is counting on the destruction of the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua and of the Salvadoran revolutionaries and is boycotting the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement.

F. Castro condemned the U.S. interference in the affairs of El Salvador and Honduras and the militarization of those countries. The Salvadoran Army and Government, he said, are completely dependent on the United States. Washington is pressuring Costa Rica and exploiting the country's economic difficulties to that end. It is dominating Honduras, building military bases and military training centers there and keeping its forces on Honduran territory. Honduras has been turned into a base for waging a "dirty war" against Nicaragua.

We are ready to repulse foreign attack, the Cuban leader continued, and if the United States boycotts Cuba or Nicaragua our peoples' struggle will be long and stubborn. However, Cuba is also ready for talks with the United States and will act consistently in the event of positive moves on the U.S. Administration's part.

F. Castro went on to state that relations between the United States and the Latin American countries are experiencing the gravest crisis in their entire history. There is no guarantee that the United States will not invade any Latin American country. Our region strives for peace, but throughout the century Washington has constantly intervened in our countries. Even though such a policy is doomed to failure, I would not like that failure to lead to bloodshed.

The Cuban leader condemned the arms race conducted by the United States and in particular its "star wars" plans, which he called absurd and insane. According to him the cost for mankind of transferring the arms race to space would be incredible. He advocated the relaxation of international tension and a freeze and subsequent reduction of nuclear arms.

F. Castro emphasized that Cuba has good relations with the Soviet Union and that those relations have good prospects. Regarding the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, F. Castro noted that their results will depend on Washington's stance and on whether it continues to insist on the idea of its own military superiority and on implementing the space wars programs.

NICARAGUAN OFFICIALS REJECT REAGAN PROPOSAL

LD110903 Moscow TASS in English 0835 GMT 11 Apr 85

[Text] Managua April 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Trushin reports:

The President of the United States, by putting forward the so-called "peace plan" concerning Nicaragua, has thereby confirmed again the aggressive character of U.S. policy, Carlos Nunez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front, president of the Assembly, has stated here. Reagan's "initiatives", he emphasized, are subordinated to the main goal of the Washington administration: To secure congressional approval to continue to finance the criminal activities of the Somocista bands which are being directed and armed by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Miguel D'Escoto, Nicaraguan minister of foreign affairs, has described Reagan's plans as a "dirty trick". The U.S. President, he pointed out, does not conceal his plans to eliminate the Sandinista revolution and to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. If the United States were really interested in a political settlement of the Central American crisis, it would have returned to the negotiating table in Manzanillo, the minister stated. The Nicaraguan Government resolutely rejects a possiblity of any dialogue with counter-revolutionary groupings, which without Washington's support will immediately cease to exist.

Alejandro Bandana, general secretary of the Republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has said at a press conference here that the Nicaraguan Government not less than 30 times came forward with constructive proposals directed towards a political solution to the Central American crisis. The proposals have it that peaceful coexistence between all countries of the region can be achieved on the basis of respect for the peoples' right to self-determination, and on the basis of the principle of non-interference in internal affairs. However, Alejandro Bandana emphasized, all our searches for peace encounter the interventionist stance of the United States which counts on a military solution to the regional crisis.

Washington's new "proposals" confirm that it never supported the road of negotiations in Central America, stated Ricardo Alarcon, Cuban deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is currently in Managua. Reagan's "peace plan", he pointed out, is an overt breach of international law, undermines the basic principles of the "Contadora peace act" which rejects interference in the internal affairs of Central American states.

BROADCASTS ADDRESS CHILEAN MILITARY SITUATION

Documents Circulate in Units

PY100332 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 30 Mar 85

[From the "Voice of the Fatherland" feature aimed at members of the Chilean Armed Forces and police]

[Text] Three interesting documents are now circulating in Chilean military units calling on the members of the Armed Forces to become aware of the serious problems affecting the country and support democracy, sovereignty, and national independence in order to find a way out or the economic, political, social, and moral crisis that has now been aggravated by the consequences of the earthquake.

The documents are aimed at the members of the Armed Forces and the population in general, because every Chilean knows that it is his duty to open the way for the urgently needed idalogue, for an exchange of viewpoints, and for the search for a patriotic and dignified solution to the crisis both for the country and the national defense institutions.

The first document is entitled "Military and Civilians Need Democracy To Live in Peace." It says, quote: Democracy is absolutely necessary to reopen industry, so that every adult Chilean can have a job and a salary to live in a dignified manner. Military men and civilians want to find a way out of the economic, social, cultural, moral, and political crisis affecting the country. Only Pinochet and his group of corrupt accomplices are preventing peaceful coexistence and the progress of our country, unquote.

The document, which is circulating in military units, goes on to say that the IMF and Yankee imperialism are backing the tyrant because the repression of the people brings them large profits and interests. The document concludes by exhorting the members of the Armed Forces not to shoot at the people and to join the patriots who are struggling for a great Chile united in democracy.

The Communist Party of Chile recently made an appeal to Chilean conscripts in a document entitled "The Fatherland Calls on You To Defend It." The following is the text of the document:

Young conscript, under the conviction that you are moved by a high patriotic spirit and noble ideals we call on you to demand from you, on behalf of the humiliated and exploited fatherland, to come to its defense. This appeal is not made to defend the type of fatherland defended in demagogic speeches by military chiefs who do not have dignity or honor. No, the fatherland that demands your generous help is the fatherland that has been dishonored and stained by the fascist government through the implementation of the antipopular policies of Yankee imperialism. It is the fatherland defended by Lautaro and his warriors, by the Chileans who fought for independence on the battlefields and the fatherland that is now defended by poor people, students, and workers to street demonstrations. Our fatherland is the legacy of Bernardo O'Higgins and his patriotic generals, who gave us democracy, progress, and well-being.

In Pinochet's government, the Armed Forces, instead of defending the national borders and sovereignty, are teaching the imperialist and antinational doctrine of national security in the military schools. This doctrine gives priority to the struggle against, quote, the internal enemy, unquote, a term used by fascism to label the patriots who are heroically fighting to defend the rights of the people and to put an end to the dictatorship.

This doctrine maintains that military schools can be good, what is important is how you use what you have learned. The patriotic duty of every soldier nowadays is to use his knowledge to defend his people. It will be of no use for Pinochet to declare a state of siege, open concentration camps, and banish, torture, and murder people, because nothing will stop the uprising of the masses, who will oust Pinochet and his accomplices forever.

Young soldier, your post is in the people's trenches. This is where you will find your parents, brothers, girl friend, and friends because you are also a part of the people.

Your true patriotic attitude should be expressed through the following practical actions:

1. If you are aware of operation plans against shanty towns or democratic institutions, make an effort to report it at the appropriate time through confidential and safe means.

2. If you are assigned to antisubversive units or repressive commandos, do not shoot at the people. No one can check on your accuracy. It all depends on your conscience.

3. Listen to the people living in the shanty towns. Talk with them and you will understand the reasons they are struggling. They are not your enemies, as you have been taught to believe by your commanders.

4. When the masses go on a general offensive against the dictatorship and for the freedom of the fatherland, do not hesitate to join the barricades of the people alone or in groups and with all your weapons. Remember that by defending the fatherland you are defending your people and the freedom of your people.

The third document circulating in military units is the call made by the Manual Rodriguez Patriotic Front to young Chileans and reserve members of the Armed Forces to join it in defending the people. The document says that the terrorism unleashed by the tyranny must be answered with a military offensive of the masses and that it is becoming clearer every day that the right path is an uprising and that the people have the right to organize themselves in self-defense in the face of the repression unleashed by Pinochet's regime.

The call, aimed at the young people living in shanty towns, workers, students, and peasants, says: Join the Patriotic Front in your neighborhood, factory, student center, and rural area and do your best in the struggle against fascism.

With regard to the reserve members of the Armed Forces, the document says, quote: The most important thing right now is to put your knowledge and experience at the service of the people. Join the struggle with your experience by providing your knowledge to the antifascist fighters who are willing to make great sacrifices for the freedom of our people, unquote.

'Dependence' on U.S. Hit

PY102359 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 30 Mar 85

[From "The Voice of the Fatherland" feature aimed at members of the Chilean Armed Forces and police]

[Text] The Chilean Armed Forces' dependence on and subordination to U.S. political strategies and decisions have again been emphasized by the visit of the U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs, a gringo named Nestor Sanchez. In a new demonstration of the insolent U.S. political interventionism in the country's domestic affairs, this high-ranking Yankee official came to confirm the recipes given at the end of February by Langhorne Motley; that is, as confirmed by U.S. sources, to give the Pentagon's military support to the formula proposed by the special working group in charge of Chile at the White House which falls under the National Security Council and which includes experts from the [word indistinct] of the State Department, the Pentagon, the Treasury Department, the CIA, and other organizations of the intelligence community.

This solution seeks to maintain and increase the military dependence of the Chilean Armed Forces through the so-called military aid in weapons and training, joint military operations, and support of the Chilean weapons industry. It includes the political subordination, that is, the integration of the Chilean Armed Forces into the overall U.S. military plan, and the use of Chilean officers as mercenaries to disguise U.S. leadership in such areas of conflict as southern Africa and Central America. For example, one of the plans of the Pentagon and the CIA is to send Chilean officers to Honduras to serve as advisers to the ex-Somozist guardsmen who are harassing Nicaragua and, certainly, another is to involve the Chilean Armed Forces in the aggressive anti-Soviet and anticommunist strategy being conducted by the White House.

These and other objectives revealed in Santiago by Nestor Sanchez, the Pentagon's envoy, surely need a Pinochet appropriately disguised with make-up. They also require an agreement between the regime and the Armed Forces and sectors of the bourgeois opposition; that is, of the traditional sectors of the center and of the right, excluding the majority of the country, specifically the popular and working sectors and the political forces of the left.

Once these goals are achieved, the country will in the long run be directed toward a transition. This will be a restricted democracy that will either maintain Pinochet in the position of power he usurped or overcome the situation through a Pinochetism without Pinochet; in other words, leave the Armed Forces committed to an antidemocratic solution, ready to be used again as aggressors against the people to defend those who in the economic and political fields have been the accomplices, the accessories, and the culprits of the economic, social, and moral disaster the country is experiencing.

The United States and the Pentagon are interested in a way out that is favorable to their strategic interest of dominating Latin America and their economic interests of taking over the nation's mineral wealth. This was the purpose of the visit by U.S. Deputy Defense Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs Nestor Sanchez, who came to give guidelines to the Pinochet regime.

The ostensible displays of dignity vis-a-vis the escalation of the brazen interventionism by the Yankee inspectors Edward Derwinski in October 1983, James Michael in November 1984, Langhorne Motley in February 1985, and Sanchez in March 1985 have not been of much use.

In addition, in the case of the Armed Forces, the instructions given by Nestor Sanchez fell on very fertile ground. Up to 1973 [as heard] more than 6,000 Chilean military men, including, of course, the four members of the military junta, reportedly passed through several Pentagon schools. It is not by sheer chance then that Pinochet's defense minister, Vice Admiral Patricio Carvajal, retired, has become an overnight fervent supporter of a transition toward a democracy, and that, as stated in writing, he has declared himself an enthusiastic supporter of a transition like the ones that Uruguay and Brazil have managed to achieve. Such an unexpected democrat, who surely does not speak for himself, has discovered that quote: Brazil is a good example because it serves to show the opposition, the civilians in our country, how one can gain access to power in an intelligent manner, without violence, without the country being divided into winners and losers, without a spirit of reprisal or vengeance, unquote, according to an interview published in the magazine COSAS.

Such concern for the opposition, so that it gains access to power in an intelligent manner, so that there are neither winners nor losers to prevent a spirit of reprisal and vengeance, is at the very least false when it comes from a man who has, from the very outset, sided with the dictator General Pinochet, accompanied him, supported him, and even implemented his criminal orders.

Nevertheless, such statements serve the regime as ways to deceive public opinion and to put on a prodemocratic mask, a glittering shroud, a camouflage that will allow it to disguise a new maneuver, a new tune that will ensure that it stays in the usurped position of power until 1989 and then, through the usual fraud, make an effort to perpetuate itself till the Greek calends.

CABLES EXCHANGES WITH BRAZIL ON TIES' ANNIVERSARY

PM100915 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Exchange of Cables"]

[Text] The USSR Foreign Ministry and the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs have exchanged congratulatory cables in connection with the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The USSR Foreign Ministry cable notes that over the years that have passed, the two countries have accumulated a considerable amount of experience of mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres. In the Soviet Union, the attitude to Brazil and its people is respectful, people are mindful of the fact that Brazil was among the states which contributed to the struggle against Hitlerite fascism, the 40th anniversary of the victory over which will be celebrated around the world this year.

In the present complex international situation, the cable emphasizes, special importance attaches to a closer cooperation of states in the interests of strengthening peace and upholding the peoples' right to a free and independent development and the peaceful and just settlement of conflict situations. The identity of the USSR's and Brazil's positions on these fundamental questions creates a good basis for the expansion of this kind of cooperation.

The Brazilian foreign minister's cable says in part that Brazil and the Soviet Union, which belong to different sociopolitical systems, are guided by their desire for peace, that relations between the two countries have invariably been friendly and are based on the unshakable principles of sovereign equality, mutual respect, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit, and the promotion of the two countries' governments to these principles and their readiness to maintain contacts inspire confidence that the process of the development of bilateral relations will be intensified. The Brazilian people and government, the cable points out, will always wholly devote themselves to the cause of peace and strengthening of international security for the good of all countries.

The cables express both sides' confidence that Soviet-Brazilian relations have favorable prospects and will be further developed to the mutual benefit of the peoples of our countries.

FURTHER ON CREATIVE UNIONS PLENUM IN MOSCOW

Markov Speech

LD101015 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Speech by Georgiy Markov, chairman of the USSR Union of Writers, opening combined plenum of the boards of USSR creative unions and organizations marking the 40th anniversary of the "Soviet people's victory" in World War II, in the Kremlin Palace on 10 April -- recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, we are on the eve of a great festive occasion for the Soviet Union. May 9 marks the 40th anniversary of our historic world victory over German fascism. This festive anniversary is to be marked, along with us, by the fraternal peoples of the countries of the socialist community, states released from the yoke of Hitlerite occupation, millions of people of goodwill on all continents, and all of freedom-loving mankind.

As always, our first words today should be about our own Communist Party, which has led us, and is leading us, through all the storms and ups and downs of history toward a great goal -- communism. For this reason everything that happens in the life of that party is dear and close to us as workers in literature and art. Everything touches our spirit and provokes a response in our hearts. The unanimous approval given to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee March Plenum has shown with fresh force that the party and the people are one, and that the Soviet people's resolve to enhance even further the might of our homeland, to strengthen good organization and discipline and to work actively to instill socialist norms into all levels of our life is great. In this lies the guarantee of our continuing successes.

We ardently support the election of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyvich Gorbachev to the lofty post of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [applause]

We now recall the party's unbending will, its indomitable energy and its all-encompassing sense of purpose inspired the people, urging it into struggle with the enemy in those years. The whole Soviet people lined up unhesitatingly behind the party, gripped with a single desire -- to rout the enemy, to liberate their own land as well as other people's land from the fascist scourge, and to return to mankind peace and hope for the happiness of future generations. The heroism of the Soviet people nurtured, and will continue to nurture, all spheres of creative art, all its forms and genres, inspiring its masters to new discoveries.

Looking back today on the past, we can say with pride that our creative comrades, our colleagues in labor have truly justified the lofty calling of artists in the new socialist world born of the Great October Revolution.

We come to this festive anniversary amid a complicated international situation. Never before has such a fearful threat loomed over mankind as nowadays. I believe that our combined plenum will act correctly if, on behalf of the country's whole artistic intelligentsia, it declared to the entire world: We wholly and fully, without divisions, support the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. [applause]

As long as there is no lessening of the threat of a new war we shall spare no strength, along with the entire people, to enhance our homeland's defense capability. We shall be vigilant toward intrigues by enemies of peace.

The Soviet state's love of peace is known to all mankind. Its firmness has been tested and tried on numerous occasions.

It is time, however, for certain Western strategists to take in the fact that what lies behind our love of peace is not weakness or defenselessness but rather confidence in our own strengths and the capability to deal a rebuff to any aggressor. The world of socialism is invincible. That was the chief outcome of World War II. That is our firm conviction. That is the truth of history.[applause]

Those active in multinational Soviet literature and art have created no small number of works that have filled Soviet society's spiritual arsenal. However, the times and the people expect more from us. As we move toward the 27th CPSU Congress we must persistently and consistently build up the real achievements of masters in all forms of art, delve more boldly and deeply into the creative spirit of the life of the people, see more penetratingly the image of the person who is at the forefront of things in our time and bring out in more detail the richness of his socialist self-awareness and the revolutionary-transforming thinking in his conduct. The destiny of our beloved homeland and the everyday life of our people are the destiny of all of us, the life of all of us. The best way of paying due tribute to the memory of those who fell in war and of marking the bright day of our great victory is to be today in the front line of communist creative activity and to serve faithfully and selflessly our Leninist party and our heroic people.[applause]

Letter of Thanks to CPSU

LD101638 Moscow TASS in English 1609 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow April 10 TASS -- The boards of artistic unions and organizations of the USSR, at their joint plenary meeting, have expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee for its concern for the prosperity and might of the Soviet Union, for the preservation and consolidation of peace on earth. Their letter to the CPSU Central Committee was unanimously adopted at the plenum's evening session held at the Moscow Kremlin today.

"All of progressive mankind observe the jubilee of the great victory as a triumph of the advanced social system over the dark forces of fascism, as confirmation of the correctness and viability of the Marxist-Leninist ideology, unbreakable unity and fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR," the document points out.

"Today", says the letter to the CPSU Central Committee, "when the world situation is troubled once again and imperialist, militarist forces are heightening international tension, we, representatives of the Soviet artistic intelligentsia, many thousand members strong, assure the CPSU Central Committee that we will continue to actively struggle for peace, for strengthening the defensive might of our motherland."

"Expressing the will of the Soviet artistic intelligentsia, the participants in our plenum call on all masters of culture in the world to multiply their efforts in averting the threat of nuclear war, in strengthening peace and friendship between the peoples," the document says.

Further TV Coverage

LD101743 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1430 GMT on 10 April in the "Vremya" newscast carries a 15-minute report on the opening of the plenum of creative organizations marking the anniversary of World War II in Moscow today, which was attended by the Soviet leaders and addressed by Georgiy Markov, chairman of the USSR Union of Writers.

The video report opens with shots of the audience in the hall. Then Gorbachev is shown arriving, interspersed with shots of the audience rising and applauding.

Gorbachev is shown entering the platform alone, stopping to smile and shake hands with an unidentified man already on the platform. He makes his way to his seat, nods an acknowledgement to the audience, and starts applauding. Other leaders then enter the platform and take their seats. As the leaders reach their seats, they all start clapping. Gorbachev sits down, followed by the others.

Markov is seen giving his speech. Some of the leadership are shown seated behind the speaker. Gorbachev is seen having a word with Tikhonov at the beginning of the speech. When Markov expresses support for Gorbachev's election, the audience stands to clap. The leaders on the platform are also shown standing and clapping, with the exception of Gorbachev, who just stands. He cuts short the applause with a gesture of thanks and resumes his seat, followed by everyone else.

The leadership is shown seated as follows: In the front row on the left of the aisle and from left to right on the screen sit Gromyko, Tikhonov, and Gorbachev; on the right of the aisle from left to right sit Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Zimyanin and Kapitonov. In the second row immediately behind, on the left of the aisle and from left to right sit Vorotnikov, Aliyev, Romanov, Grishin, and Solomentsev; immediately behind them in row three to the left of the aisle and from left to right sit Chebrikov, Dolgikh, Demichev, and Kuznetsov. All others are unidentifiable.

EDITORIAL SPELLS OUT PARTY MEETING REQUIREMENTS

PM110956 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Communist at Meetings"]

[Text] Party meetings.... It is difficult to overestimate their significance in the life of Communists. It is well known that the meeting is the supreme organ of the primary party organization, a school of party education. How does this organ function, how does this school educate?

It must be admitted: by no means identically everywhere. There are many party organizations where meetings perform their responsible role. As a rule, the reports there contain a businesslike analysis of problems, the debates are active and critical, and when implementing the adopted decision the Communists, in Lenin's words, act like one man. However, there are also instances when a meeting does not leave a deep mark on the life of the party organization or the collective. The reasons why are different, but under no circumstances must this be considered normal, of course.

The CPSU Central Committee instructs that meetings should create an atmosphere of creative quest, businesslike efficiency, and a self-critical approach toward the assessment of one's own work. In order to achieve this, formalism, ostentation, verbiage, and irresponsibility must be resolutely eraticated.

A meeting begins when the party organization secretary declares it open, but the foundation of success in collective discussion is laid much earlier when the agenda is set, when the report and debates are prepared.

What question should be discussed? The CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum decisions place such questions on the agenda as the intensification of production, the acceleration of our society's socioeconomic development, the strengthening of labor, state, and party discipline, and the persistent struggle against everything that runs contrary to the socialist norms of life.

Our time is one of great deeds and important decisions, profound analysis and realistic evaluation of achievements, one of exposing the problems and obstacles hindering our advance. What is required is to enhance organization in work everywhere and to mobilize all creative energies and reserves to obtain higher national economic results.

In each collective these and other topical questions find their specific interpretation and have their own aspects that perturb people most. To single them out means to generate interest in discussion, while to involve more party organization members in preparations for the meeting means to ensure active participation in the debate.

Great significance is given to the feeling with which a Communist comes to a party meeting. If he comes as an outside guest or a passive observer, he can hardly be expected to make a useful contribution to the collective counsel. Only the feeling of being an interested steward concerned with everything that takes place within the party organization increases a man's activeness and his desire to help his comrades with his ideas, remarks, and suggestions. This feeling must be developed. Each person must be firmly convinced that his voice will be heard and his opinion definitely taken into account.

Party democracy has nothing in common with excessive organization or bureaucratic regimentation. In some places people try to "prepare" the discussion in such a way as to avoid any tricky issues in it. Speeches are usually made only by "staff" speakers, usually in a predetermined order. Things even go as far as the editing of draft texts of speeches. It is obvious that this produces no great benefit. Comradely discussions and arguments must not be avoided. This helps elaborate the most precise decision taking into account all aspects of the problem and all circumstances.

There are no chiefs or subordinates at a party meeting. This is why there must be no condoning of instances when individual leaders, displaying lack of good party behavior, try to place themselves above other party organization members. Some people, instead of holding a comradely consultation with the Communists, react sensitively to criticism and even attempt to persecute critics. The party organization is called upon to rebuff such attempts and to firmly uphold the norms of party life.

"The strength of a meeting of Communists lies in its principled stance," CPSU member A. Karpenko wrote to the editorial office from Vyshgorod, Kiev Oblast. "It inculcates strict exactingness and implacability toward shortcomings in work and behavior. Party requirements are the strictest, and yet here, at the 'Karat' Plant, people forget this: At times party meetings display a liberal attitude toward violators of the party rules. I believe that this unseemly practice must be firmly rejected." We cannot but agree with the letter writer.

Great importance attaches to the kind of decision the party meeting adopts. The more specific it is, defining the deadline and those responsible for its execution, the better for the work in hand. It then provides an opportunity to organize and monitor the implementation of what has been planned. However, as letters to the editorial office testify, adopted decisions often err on the side of generalization. Calls to "step up" and "improve" obscure from view the matter of who must do what specifically for the purpose in mind. Hence it is actually impossible to monitor the execution of such a decision. As a rule it remains only on paper.

Correct action is taken by those party organizations that persistently aim at effectiveness in adopted decisions and the implementation of elaborated measures. The progress of their execution is regularly reported at party meetings: what has been done, what is still pending, and what must be taken in hand.

A Communist's attitude toward a party meeting's decision is an important indicator of his sense of discipline. Discipline within our party is not mechanical but conscious. Unity of action is elaborated in the process of collective discussion. At a meeting a Communist can even express disagreement with some opinions and put forward and uphold different proposals, but when a resolution has been adopted by a majority vote, when it comes into force, each party organization member must participate actively in its implementation.

We are in the concluding year of the 5-year plan, and the report and election campaign preceding the 27th CPSU Congress lies ahead. Now we must mobilize all reserves and exert all energy to fulfill the year's targets and make up for lagging wherever it may have occurred. By improving the practice of preparing and conducting party meetings and unconditionally implementing adopted decisions party organizations will ensure new successes by labor collectives in economic and cultural building.

PRAVDA REVIEWS SOLOMENTSEV ANTHOLOGY

PM101545 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 85 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed book review: "Ensuring Cadres Possess Leninist Professionalism"]

[Text] The entire life of our country at present is determined by the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress. The Soviet people's growing labor and sociopolitical activeness is accelerating our socialist society's continuing ascent toward socioeconomic maturity. In the struggle to implement plans for building communism the party's leading role is growing and its unity with the peoples is becoming stronger.

Creatively developing Marxist-Leninist theory the CPSU adopts innovatory decisions, pursues a bold scientific search, clearly defines the socioeconomic goals, and indicates specific ways of achieving them. The party's skill and capacity to approach in a Leninist and realistic way the resolution of current and long-term problems are comprehensively revealed in a collection of selected speeches and articles by M.S. Solomentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Congrol Committee. (Footnote) (M.S. Solomentsev: "A Time of Decision and Action" ["Vremya Resheniy i Deystviy"] Selected Speeches and Articles. Political Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1985, 585 pp.)

The range of questions examined in the book is broad and varied. They reflect various aspects of the party's domestic and foreign policy and the Soviet people's struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent Central Committee plenums. They key problems of developed socialist society are at the focus of attention.

All the items included the collection are united by a common thrust, namely, the mobilization by the party of the people's creative forces to implement the party's strategic course. The CPSU has raised the country to imposing heights of socioeconomic development. On its initiative, such large-scale projects as the food and energy programs have been developed and are being implemented. Drafting of the comprehensive program for consumer goods production and for the services sphere is nearing completion. Economic experiments are expanding and collective forms of organizing and providing incentives for labor are being improved. The school reform is being implemented.

The ideas, propositions, and conclusions contained in the collection adumbrate a set of questions that shows the great constructive force of the party's strategy and policy as it advances toward the 27th congress.

This will be a congress of enormous theoretical and political resonance and will define the main line of our progress toward communism. Work is presently being carried out on draft main guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development for 1986-1990 and the period through the year 2000. Questions connected with further increasing the people's well-being and improving the conditions of its material and spiritual life occupy a special place in the party's plans. In giving greater specificity and depth to its programmatic tenet, everything for man and for the good of man, the CPSU is providing it with a sound socioeconomic base and is seeking to ensure that the national economy makes a decisive breakthrough toward intensification and that the country attains the most advanced scientific and technical levels and the highest world standards of labor productivity.

To resolve these tasks more successfully and quickly the party is improving the whole management machinery, is mobilizing the people's creative potential, and is bring new social, ideological, and moral resources contained within society into operation. The book's material indicates that the larger in scale the problems and the more profound the transformations are, the more actively one must channel the creative energy of workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia toward practical decisions and realistic action and the more determinedly one must seek to implement them.

Belief in the strength, reason, talent, and industriousness of man is an integral part and fundamental principle of a Leninist party's activity. Lenin saw the masses' vital creativity as the essence of socialism and the means of developing and strengthening it. As the book notes, the main aim of party ideological, political, and organizational work is to engender in millions of people an interest in and conscious attitude toward the new problems and tasks.

In directing working people's efforts toward accelerating Soviet society's socio-economic and spiritual development and strengthening state, labor, and party discipline the CPSU attaches special significance to the selection, placement, and training of cadres. This is only natural. After all, we require today even more intense and creative work in the part of all party organizations and the establishment of a Leninist work style everywhere. Communists must in all areas, everywhere, and in everything set an example of conscientious labor for the good of society and must possess high ideological tempering and the ability to organize people and enthuse them with a love of hard work. This primarily applies to communist leaders.

"A leading workers," the book points out, "is someone who performs his duty honestly and with a high sense of responsibility, who works resourcefully, intensely, and energetically, and who overcomes all obstacles in order to fulfill the tasks set by the party. By his example of selfless service to the common cause he attracts others and instills discipline, organization, and efficiency in all collective members." (p 73).

While looking to protect leading cadres' prestige, the party also reminds people that prestige is gained only by the strictest observance of Leninist principles and work methods. Only those leaders who tirelessly increase their theoretical and specialized knowledge, who possess high moral qualities, who avoid falling into the "trap" of speechifying and red-tape, and who heed the voice of the masses and consult with them match up to the CPSU's requirements. It is these qualities which render them true organizers and educators of people. "A political leader," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "is responsible not only for the way that he leads but also for the actions of those whom he leads ("Complete Works," Vol 42, p 218).

The book also squarely poses the questions of training the cadre pool in the light of the party's present-day requirements.

It notes that formalism is frequently tolerated here and the political, professional, and moral qualities of applicants for leadership posts are not examined beforehand.

The book particularly pinpoints and throws light on the indissoluble link that exists between the party's cadre policy and the monitoring and checking of performance. Their significance today grows in direct proportion to the scale and complexity of the tasks set by the CPSU. Moreover, there is now a need to improve monitoring itself. It must, both in its form and content, meet modern demands and correspond to the principles of socialist democracy. V.I. Lenin saw monitoring and the actual performance of work as "the crux of all work and policy" (Vol 45, p 16).

Monitoring, as an effective means of removing shortcomings, provides the necessary stimulus to the multilayered process of improving developed socialism. That is precisely why the monitoring organs must consistently and decisively establish everything that is progressive, inculcate conscious discipline and communist morality, and instill exemplary order in all spheres of economic and social life.

Constantly guided by Lenin's instruction "to check in the most careful way the actual fulfillment of the tasks set by the party and the instructions, requirements, and tasks laid down by Soviet power," the CPSU attaches enormous significance to increasing the mass participation in, and openness and effectiveness of, monitoring (Vol 39, p 307). This is an indispensable condition for the correct functioning of Soviet society's political system and the comprehensive deepening of self-management by the people. This is now increasingly showing itself in the activity of soviets, their commissions, and various public organizations. Implementing Leninist ideas on the democratic nature of the soviet system, the party is enhancing labor collectives' role in managing enterprises institutions, and organization and is broadening their rights and opportunities to inculcate a high level of awareness in workers and eradicate what is contrary to communist morality.

"If we, so to speak, all pull together as one to eradicate the mismanagement, laxity, and negligence, which are still encountered and if not a single breach of labor, production, or social discipline occurs without consequence for the culprit, then drunkenness, hooliganism, theft, and other antisocial phenomena will be eliminated from the life of our society." (p 464).

The CPSU is consistently and systematically developing democratic centralism and seeking to unite the will and action of Communists. The ideological, organizational, moral, and political unification of the party remains a subject of particular concern to it. This was reconfirmed at the CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Extraordinary Plenum. Strengthening its ranks, the party is mobilizing all its forces to successfully fulfill the new tasks. Acting as a unified fighting organization, it approaches the assessment of the work of its cadres and all Communists with great exactingness and seeks to imbue them with a sense of modesty and a desire not to rest on their laurels but to honestly serve the people and firmly combat abuse of office and phenomena which are harmful to society such as conceit, verbiage, toadyism, careerism, overreporting, bribery, and favoritism. One of the main tasks of party control is to protect the purity of the CPSU's ranks and help consolidate them in every way.

The book points to the factors that determine the strength of party control. These include above all its political character and the fact that it is implemented from a standpoint of party-wide and state-wide interest. The strength of party control lies in its mass and all-embracing nature, its incisiveness and effectiveness, and its detection and elimination of everything that hinders progress, contradicts the nature of socialism, or is at variance with its principles.

In monitoring and checking performance the party Politburo and Central Committee are complying with the behests of Lenin, who set a brilliant example of how to combine theoretical tenets with their practical implementation. As is well know, the chairman of the Soviet of People's Commissars found time every day, and sometimes quite a lot of time, to check on performance. Vladimir Ilich's multifarious activity was distinguished by the indissolubility and fusion of creative and executive functions with monitoring.

Thus dualistic formulation by Lenin of organizational and managerial activity determines the party organizations' militancy and their good results in educating cadres and all Communists. The author cites numerous examples showing that wherever this activity is artificially split up, that is to say, where executive and organizational work is separated from monitoring, targets are not met, and party and state discipline is breached.

"The modern leader must not only constantly monitor and verify the implementation of specific decisions but must also maintain a respectful attitude to monitoring from below and criticism emanating from subordinates," the author writes. "Experience shows that matters normally proceed well in the case of such leaders. On the other hand, those who are intolerant toward comments, persecute people who have criticized them, are full of self-importance and inclined to be arbitary, and who disregard sensible advice from subordinates encounter serious failures at work." (p 504).

Many pages in the book are devoted to showing ways of improving the style of monitoring work and enhancing its preventive potential. The party requires that increasing emphasis be placed not only, or so much, on recording shortcomings and breaches and on "catching" and "exposing" people, to use V.I. Lenin's words, as on, above all, understanding the causes of negative phenomena, determining ways of eliminating them, and, most important of all, preventing them. "...Discovering a guilty leader is only a small part of the job," Vladimir Ilich wrote (Vol 44, p 129). "The main thing, he pointed out, is "knowing how to rectify the situation" and how TO CARRY OUT [capitalized word originally printed in boldface] promptly the necessary changes and put them into effect" (Vol 44, p 127).

In raising the standard of monitoring, the CPSU is stepping up its influence on the implementation of Leninist principles of cadre policy and is enhancing the responsibility of all workers for their assigned work.

A paramount them running through the whole book is the idea that all our party's multifaceted activity is guided by the Marxist-Leninist science of winning. Its unflagging struggle to resolve the problems of improving developed socialism is inexorably leading to its transformation into communism.

AFP: 'RACKETEERING, BRIBE-TAKING' SCANDALS

AU101636 Paris AFP in English 1626 GMT 10 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 10 (AFP) -- Local press reports today revealed several unrelated scandals involving racketeering, bribe-taking and general laziness by government employees. The Estonian minister for petroleum marketing has been sacked for closing his eyes while an employee sold jobs at filling stations to pump attendants who peddled half of the petrol on the black market, the daily SOVIET ESTONIA reported.

Minister Yuriy Vyrk covered up for a senior official, indentified only as V. Linya, who charged 500 roubles (550 dollars) to persons wanting to run gas stations where half of the petrol was sold illegally, the newspaper said.

Vyrk lost his job, Linya was sentenced to five years in prison, and eight other ministry employees were given lesser sentences.

The trade union daily TRUD reported that a couple who tried to smuggle jewelry and other valuables worth 200,000 roubles (220,000 dollars) out of the country by bribing employees in Moscow's central post office were sentenced to eight and nine years in labor camp. A postal employee uncovered the trafficking when he opened a package addressed to the couple's relatives outside the Soviet Union. It contained jewelry, precious rugs, chandeliers and crucifixes. Two postal employees bribed were sentenced to five and three years' in work camps, the article said.

Meanwhile the weekly LITERARY GAZETTE criticized the country's bureaucracy where "laziness reigns." It said nine-tenths of the 800 billion government documents published annually "were not taken seriously." Many of the documents are not worth taking seriously, the weekly added, citing the example of an authorization to sell a new type of dustpan, which had required 33 signatures to become official.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR COUNCIL SESSION

PM100924 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium has examined the consolidated plan for the development of RSFSR agriculture in 1985. It was noted that by and large the targets ensure the fulfillment of state plans for purchases of agricultural products. At the same time a number of oblasts, krays, and autonomous republics are not taking into full consideration the potential of the agro-industrial complex and are not taking every step to make up the harvest shortfall in past years of the 5-year plan. The presidium directed the agro-industrial complex toward exploiting as fully and efficiently as possible the potential latent in agriculture.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium listened to reports on progress in the fulfillment of past resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers and also of the RSFSR Council of Ministers on the comprehensive development of productive forces in Magadan Oblast. There was criticism of ministries and departments which have failed to ensure the commissioning of a whole series of important facilities, including nonproduction facilities. The people of Magadan Oblast have been greatly let down by the Ministry of Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal regions, the USSR Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry, and the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport. The session particularly emphasized the need for the accelerated development of the construction organizations.

The session, which discussed a number of other matters, was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

OFFICIAL NAMED TO RSFSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

LD111321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1240 GMT 11 Apr 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] There has been a plenum of the Saratov Obkom today, examining an organizational matter.

In connection with the appointment of Comrade Gusev as first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the plenum released him from his duties as first secretary of the obkom. Comrade Khomyakov, who was working as first secretary of Tambov Obkom, was elected first secretary of Saratov Obkom. The plenum was addressed by Comrade Razumov, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

DECISION ADOPTED ON UKRAINIAN SUPREME COURT

AU100908 Kiev RADYANSK UKRAINA in Ukrainian 28 Mar 85 p 6

["Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Decision on the Election of the Ukrainian Supreme Court"]

[Excerpts] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet resolves to elect the Ukrainian Supreme Court in the following composition:

Aleksandr Nikiforovich Yakimenko -- Supreme Court chairman.

Petr Grigoryevich Tsuprenko and Petr Arkhipovich Cheberyak -- Supreme Court deputy chairmen.

Nikita Frolovich Antonov, Anatoliy Nikolayevich Arestenko, Anatoliy Vasilyevich Babin, Vitaliy Pimenovich Bezuglyy, Vasiliy Gordeyevich Belousenko, Aleksey Timofeyevich Biryuchenskiy, Konstantin Petrovich Gulchenko, Gavriil Ivanovich Davidenko, Petr Nikolayevich Dyatlov, Valentina Ivanovna Zhuk, Anna Nikolayevna Zavgorodnya, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Zemlyanyy, Valentina Nikolayevna Karyakina, Vladimir Ivanovich Kovtonyuk, Leonid Makarovich Kovtun, Vladimir Nikolayevich Konovalov, Viktor Ivanovich Kononenko, Vasiliy Sergeyevich Lyaskin, Mikhail Mikhaylovich Makarenko, Lyudmila Fedorovna Malinnikova, Vasiliy Timofeyevich Malyarenko, Yevgeniy Ivanovich Ovchinnikov, Galina Nikolayevna Omelyanenko, Vasiliy Vasilyevich Onopenko, Valeriya Vasilyevna Petrenko, Petr Filipovich Philipchuk, Nikolay Grigoryevich Pinchuk, Fedor Timofeyevich Pogrebnyak, Tamara Nikolayevna Rotskaya, Yuriy Anatasyevich Roshchenyuk, Anatoliy Savelyevich Rudyak, Nikolay Prokhoriyevich Selivanovgn, Vladimir Vasilyevich Sirenko, Viktor Yegorovich Skomorokha, Vyacheslav Dmitriyevich Smorodinov, Fedor Vasilyevich Strelov, Grigoriy Petrovich Taran, Stepan Yefremovich Ubiykon, Leonid Aksentiyevich Tsvilikhovskiy, Nikolay Nikolayevich Tsitovich, Yevgeniy Vasilyevich Sheludko, Valeriy Leonidovich Shidlovskiy, and Vasiliy Dimitriyevich Yaroslavskiy -- Supreme Court members.

[Signed] V. Shevchenko, chairman, and N. Khomenko, secretary of the Urkainian Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Kiev City, 27 March 1985

NEW TAJIK MINISTER, STATE COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

WA101408 [Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TAJIKISTANA in Russian on 28 March carries on page 1, two 50-word decrees signed by Chairman of the Tajik Supreme Soviet G. Pallayev, and Secretary I. Rakhimova. The first announces the appointment of Shukur Sultanov as republic minister of higher and secondary specialized education. The second appoints Pavel Pavlovich Samarin chairman of the State Committee for Gas Supply for Tajikistan.

NEW GEORGIAN MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WA091845 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian on 28 February carries on page 1 a 30-word decree signed by Chairman of the Georgian Supreme Soviet P. Gilashvili and Secretary T. Lashkarashvili and dated 25 February 85. The decree announces the appointment of Georgiy Dmitrievich Dzhavakhishvili as the minister for foreign affairs for the republic. A short biography follows the announcement.

KIRGIZ CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REPORT

WA031000 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 26 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] The regular plenum of the Kirgiz CP Central Committee convened on 25 March 1985. The plenum discussed the question "On the Tasks of Republic Party Organization in Improving Work With Cadres in Connection With the Requirements of the Extraordinary March (1985) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee." First Secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Central Committee T.U. Usubaliyev gave a speech.

Participants in the presentation discussion were: A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Issyk-Kulsk Obkom; V.V. Lyubimova, milkmaid from the Panfilov Rayon "Kelechek" Sovkhoz; K.M. Moldobayev, first secretary of the Frunze Gorkom; R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Osh Obkom; V.Ye. Chemerisov, chairman of the Leninpol Rayon 'Red Dawn" Kolkhoz administration; M. Sydykov, first secretary of the Naryn Obkom; A.V. Tsibigey, welder at the agricultural machinery plant named M.V. Frunze; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of the Talas Obkom; A.T. Yumatova, chairman of the Dzhety-Oguz Rayon "Kommunism" Kolkhoz administration; M.I. Logvinov, first secretary of the Moscow Raykom; I.K. Kasendeyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Training; N.N. Kuzmina, weaver at the Kirgiz Woolen Fabric Combine; M.B. Bazarkulov, Kirgiz SSR minister of education; U. Sydykov, first secretary of the Kara-Su Raykom; Dzh.Dzh. Tursunov, editor of SOVETTIK KYRGYZSTAN and chairman of the Kirgiz SSR writers' union; K.A. Turganov, Kirgiz SSR minister of agricultural construction and O.A. Abdykalkov, first secretary of the Kirgiz Komsomol Central Committee. First Secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee T.U. Usubaliyev gave the closing remarks.

The speaker and discussants noted that Communists and republic workers, like the whole party and all Soviet people, received the results of the Extraordinary CPSU Central Committee March (1985) Plenum and the election of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev (distinguished member of the Communist Party and Soviet Government) as general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee with unanimous approval and great enthusiasm. Working at the forefront of the CPSU -- the Central Committee Politburo, Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, with his fruitful activity, brings a great personal contribution to the working out and implementation of the general party line, provides his knowledge, rich experience and organizational talent to the selfless service of the work of Lenin and interests of the working people.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee plenum fully approved and adopted the steadfast management and execution of the decisions of the March (1985) CPSU Central Committee Plenum; the statutes and conclusions contained in the speech of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev, obliged the party committees to take them as the basis for the activity of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs of the republic in solving the tasks set in the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums, and in fulfilling and overfulfilling the plans of the present year and 5-year plan as a whole.

The obkoms, gorkoms, raykoms, and primary party organizations of the republic were ordered to raise the level of all their work on the selection, placement and training of cadres to the level of the tasks adopted by the party in the process of perfecting developed socialism; to direct the work toward ensuring the decisive turning point in the intensification of the economy, a higher productivity in social labor, strengthening of discipline, order and organization. In connection with the demands of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) and March (1985) Plenums, the party committees and primary party organizations were recommended to adopt concrete measures for implementing a single minded cadres policy, to strive consistently for the consolidation of the Leninist style and methods of management, to steadfastly follow the line toward strengthening exactingness and raising the responsibility of cadres to the work assigned them.

The plenum obliged the party committees to evaluate with the proper attitudes the work and moral and political quality of cadres and on this basis to provide to all elements of party, soviet, economic, and social work political maturity, competent leadership, and a deep understanding of party policy. The committees are to capably implement this policy, to assure unity of word and deed and to be an example of high party loyalty, morality, discipline, and organization. The need to carry out a decisive battle against any manifestations of showiness and empty words, pretention and lack of responsibility was emphasized, along with a battle against diversions from socialist norms of life.

The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Plenum assured the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo with Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at its head, that the republic party organization, perfecting its work with cadres, the style and methods of their activity, increasing their responsibility for work assigned, will henceforth persistently strive for rapid socioeconomic development of the republic, to make possible its contribution to a united economic complex of the country and to worthily meet the 27th party congress and 40th anniversary of the great victory.

The plenum examined organizational questions and confirmed: Zh. Saadanbekov as head of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department; and R.N. Abdysamatov as head of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee Cultural Department. The plenum released, in connection with their transfer to other work, M. Sherimkulov from his duties as head of the Propaganda and Agitation Department and U. Sh. Orozova as head of the Cultural Department. CPSU Central Committee Inspector E.S. Stroyev and CPSU Central Committee Department of Organizational and Party Work instructor S.Z. Shpileva participated in the plenum's work. The Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee thus concluded its work.

BRIEFS

NEW UKRAINIAN ENCYCLOPEDIA -- Publication of the new edition of the Ukrainian Soviet Encyclopedia has been completed in Kiev. The volumes in the series cover the achievements of the USSR in the development of its economy, science, and culture, the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state, the successes of the socialist countries, and the most important international events. Much material deals with the history of the Ukraine and its present-day life. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Apr 85 LD]

FLOODS IN AZERBAIJAN -- There has been a major flood in the Azerbaijan Republic, in the Caucasus. Several thousand hectares of vineyards were destroyed, and in some areas bridges and highways were also destroyed. People in the areas threatened with floods are being resettled in safe areas. [Text] [Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 9 Apr 85 LD]

SUPERMARKETS EXTEND HOURS -- A network of supermarkets open after normal closing hours and on holidays has started operating in Kaunas. They have opened not only in the center of the town but also in all new housing tracts. The changeover of the biggest food shops to an extended working schedule has been implemented on the initiative of the standing commission for trade and public catering of the newly elected town soviet. It began its work by carrying out this voters' mandate. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 8 Apr 85 LD]

MACHINE-BUILDING INDUSTRY CHANGES DISCUSSED

OW081925 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0325 GMT 30 Mar 85

["Political Observer's Talk" program with L.A. Voznesenskiy and with the participation of Academician K.V. Frolov, director of the A.A. Blagonravov State Scientific Research Institute, and vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Frolov] Among the many problems of science and problems of forecasting scientific-technical progress, one of the main tasks at present is the problem of fundamental reequipment of our production, and a radical improvement of the level of our machine-building industry. It is precisely the machine-building industry that can absorb all the attainments of basic sciences and by that I mean physics, chemistry with its new materials, computing mathematics with attainments of electronic computing machines, and some other of our present-day major attainments.

The new successes and achievements in the field of natural sciences must be introduced first of all in the machine-building industry as the effect here is tremendous.

It is possible to increase labor productivity tens and sometimes hundreds of times by introducing new scientific achievements, and what is most important is that this is usually accompanied by an improvement in product quality. Forecasts here must be drawn realistically, on the basis of real achievements reached so far, and such forecasts are now being made for short-term and long-term development up to the year 2005 and even longer periods.

[Voznesenskiy] It appears that in our machine-building industry alone, annual losses arising from the use of obsolete equipment amount to about R200 million a year. That is money we spend just to preserve and maintain in working order equipment that no longer meets the tasks of the present day and even less so those of tomorrow.

[Frolov] There is also another aspect of our urgent need to remove obsolete equipment, and I do not want to cite many examples here, but it applies to some enterprises of the light and food industries where we have very old equipment and old machines, and at the same time there are new ones operating according to new principles and new materials that are really highly reliable and highly efficient. Yet the new processes are not introduced, and frequently the problem is connected neither with science nor scientific research. It is only necessary to properly organize work there.

[Frolov] We have built many automated lines that eliminate monotonous and hard work. We already have tens of thousands of operating robots, but we have many problems connected with their servicing. Sometimes you come across instances of new machine tool or laser units being supplied to enterprises that have a poor understanding of the functions in production by this or that new machine tool or laser unit, yet they are happy because this is in line with the fashion of the day. Unfortunately, I have personally observed this frequently at some enterprises.

[Voznesenskiy] How surprising it is that your observations tally with material I have at hand. Here is a list. We have more than 100 robots. They are one of the modern trends in scientific-technical progress that have been ordered and paid for dearly by enterprises. Each of these machines costs thousands, and in some cases, even many tens of thousands of rubles, and these some 100 robots are not used in production. What are the reasons for their not being used? In one case, operation is not economically profitable.

In another case, they have been ordered by mistake. In the third case and in most cases, changes in the project, technological conditions, or the nomenclature of goods to be manufactured, mean an insufficient amount of work for the robot.

[Frolov] Some comrades who placed orders hoped that there would be some kind of bad organization, that the robots would not be built and not supplied.

[Voznesenskiy] It is known that unfortunately very frequently growth in machine efficiency lags behind the increase in the price consumers have to pay for it. From the economic positions we have a strange and unnatural phenomenon of new equipment, which is intended to speed up the economic development of production, and because of disparity between increase in machinery efficiency and its price, there arises a paradoxical situation of new equipment with disparate parameters becoming a factor burdening the development of production instead of speeding it. Is the state of affairs changing now in this field?

[Frolov] I have to say that you are absolutely correct. We have such an instance with the Don-1500 combine harvester. Some finishing touches and improvements still have to be done, but on the whole it is a highly efficient machine that naturally costs more than its predecessors, and there arises a problem between the consumer, agriculture, and the manufacturer, the Agricultural Machine-Building Industry Ministry, because the indices are not clearly reflected.

[Voznesenskiy] Issue No 3 of the PLANNOVOYE KHOZYAYSTVO magazine and issue No 3 of EKONOMICHESKIYE NAUKI magazine quote the following figures: In our country now over 50 million persons, which is almost 40 percent of the workers, are engaged in manual processes. There is an especially difficult and I would say unfavorable situation, and especially bad tendencies exist in the field of mechanization of auxiliary jobs, which occupy a huge place in the total amount of labor expenditure in our industry and in the national economy. I think that the problem of eliminating manual labor may now be a key or may be the main problem in scientific-technical progress, a vital task.

[Voznesenskiy] Konstantin Alekseyevich, let us examine another very important aspect of the problem of speeding up scientific-technical progress, the problem of reconstruction of existing enterprises and their technical reequipment. It appears that technical reconstruction increases labor productivity 1.5 times and increases returns on the capital almost twofold compared with the construction of new enterprises, and these are very important indices because as is known, in the country as a whole, we have on one hand labor productivity growing at an unsatisfactory pace while returns on capital are continuing to drop. So what are the prospects in the field of reconstruction?

[Frolov] There is a method and an approach when you carry out reconstruction without destroying whatever there is. There are other approaches for some other branches when it is actually more profitable to build completely new enterprises according to new principles, on a new basis. It is not profitable to introduce flexible automated production facilities and lines at old enterprises. It is as difficult to start the heartbeat of a new heart as it needs new communcations channels and transport systems. All our old plants have railway approaches, cranes used to transport these or other components. They are huge structures that do not function efficiently. You know them, you have visited our machine building plants. Sometime they transport components weighing 1 kg and then they make several dry runs, and that system uses a considerable amount of power. Present day transport systems work strictly according to a clearly defined schedule and are operated by an electronic computer. They are robot cars that move within definite departments. On the strength of this primitive example it is clear that combining one with the other is an economically unprofitable proposition.

New technology must be at the basis of the reconstruction of existing industrial enterprises.

[Voznesenskiy] I think that your talk has shown very convincingly that the problem of scientific-technical progress is one of the most topical problems in our development, that this problem lies at the base of the solution of very many other economic and social problems, and that it has very many facets. We shall return, in one form or another, to the various aspects of this problem. Thank you for taking part in the program. All the best, comrades.

MATERIALS NOT DELIVERED FOR KAMCHATKA TETS

OW082132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0830 GMT 8 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; V. Plotskiy video report, including interview with TETS construction project manager D.I. Nazyrov]

[Text] Problems of the most important new construction project on Kamchatka -- the TETS No 2. Our correspondent reports:

[Begin video report] [Protskiy] Dozens of brigades of concrete workers, installers, plasterers, and electric welders are working here from 22 organizations of the USSR Ministries of Power and Electrification, Installation and Special Construction Work, and Construction in the Far East and Transbaykal Regions. The commissioning of the first stage of the new power complex is scheduled for 22 December this year.

[Nazyrov] However, at present the outfitting organizations of the Ministry of Power and Electrification are letting us down badly. Glavenergokomplekt [Main Administration for Delivering Complete Power Equipment Sets to Power Stations, Substations, and Networks] has concluded contracts with us for the delivery of cable products for the third quarter. After all, this is as much as 287 kilometers of cable. In view of such a complicated transportation system, we will definitely only receive it 4-5 months after consignment. Panel deliveries for the second and third quarter: There are 850 units, and we will essentially receive these panels only at the end of 1985. It is the same story with stop valves: We are supposed to receive nearly 1,000 of them in the third quarter. We now have doubts whether, in view of such deliveries, we are in a position to successfully commission the first units, to say nothing of the intensive work, to the limits of human resources, of builders in the complicated conditions of Kamchatka. Outfitting organizations must somehow take into account these conditions in Kamchatka and assist us.

[Plotskiy] Much also remains to be done by oblast organizations taking part in the construction of the TETS, and this primarily applies to subdivisions of Glavkamchatstroy, [Main Kamchatka Construction Administration] who supply reinforced concrete products to the construction project. After all, for practically the entire construction time, the work of installation brigades has been frustrated by irregular deliveries of reinforced concrete and its sometimes low quality. Up to now, the construction of water intake and purification works has essentially not been properly conducted. However, without them, the commissioning of the first stage of the TETS is simply impossible.

The Kamchatka Obkom has appealed to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification with a request to completely finance the estimated cost of the first stage of TETS No 2. However, the Ministry of Power and Electrification reduced this by R1.7 million. The rates and construction quality of the power unit would also significantly increase if the socialist competition at the construction project between brigades, administrations, and other subdivisions were properly organized. [end report]